

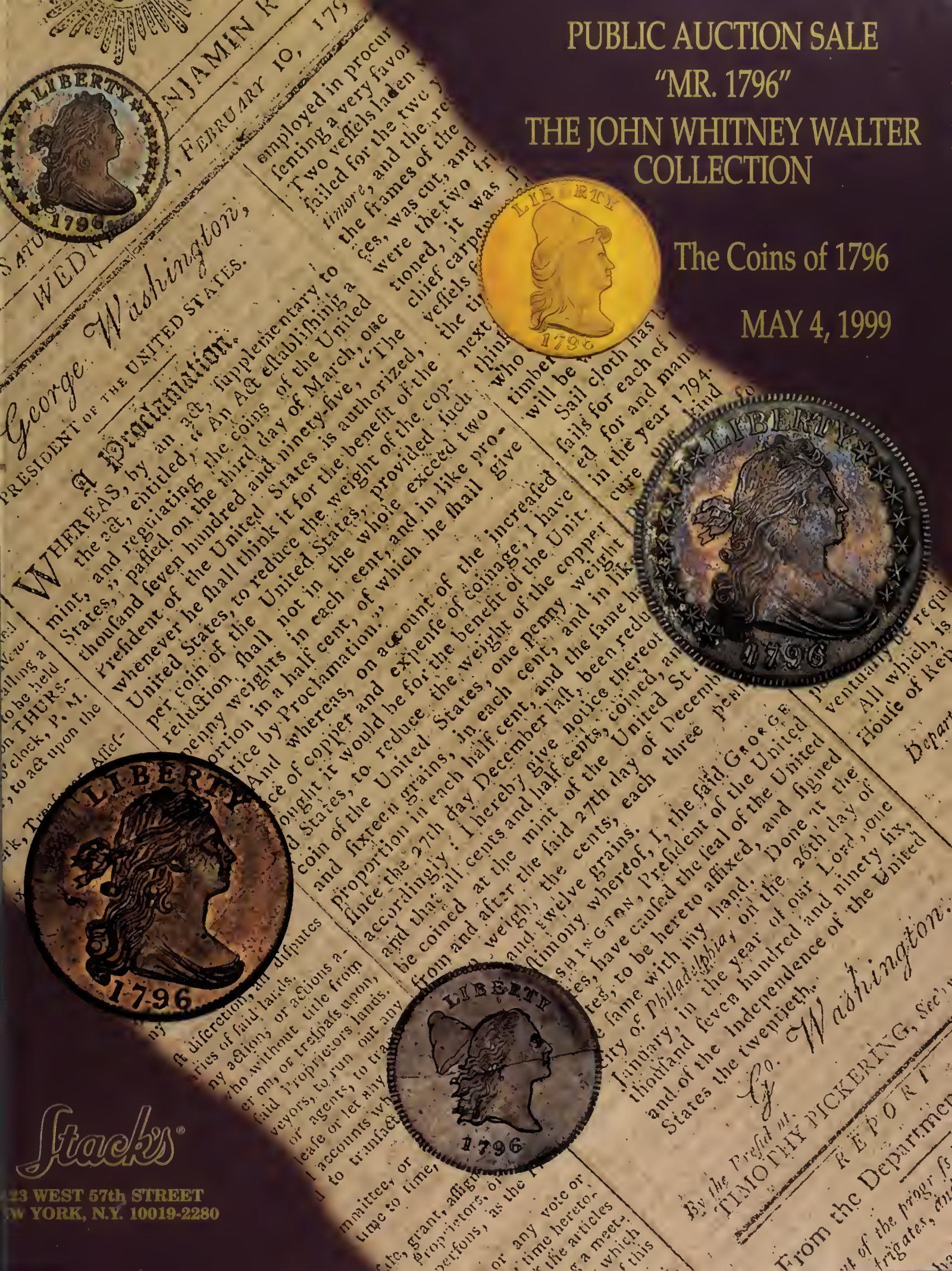
PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

"MR. 1796"

THE JOHN WHITNEY WALTER
COLLECTION

The Coins of 1796

MAY 4, 1999



Stack's®

23 WEST 57th STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019-2280

By the President,
TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary
From the Department
of the Treasury

ABOUT THE COVER

From the front page of *The Columbian Centinel*, February 10, 1796

Copper coins occupied their own unique niche in the coinage system of the young United States. Gold and Silver coins were regarded as containing an honest weight of precious metal which validated their rank as legal tender. Copper Cents and Half Cents, on the other hand, were neither of precious metal nor legal tender as the *Act Establishing a Mint and Regulating the Coins of the United States*, of March 3, 1795 forthrightly stated.

While any reduction in the weight of the precious metal coinage was held to be a grave matter demanding the assent of Congress, changing the weight of copper coins required only a Presidential proclamation to be legally effective.

The Boston newspaper *The Columbian Centinel*, published twice a week by Benjamin Russell of State Street, duly carried in their Wednesday, February 10th edition President George Washington's Proclamation of January 26, 1796, announcing the reduction in weight of the Cent by one pennyweight and 16 grains, and "in like proportion in the half cent." The Proclamation was brief and more direct in its wording than most government documents of its time, citing the increased cost of copper and expense of coining as justification for a major weight reduction.

Most numismatists are indirectly aware of this Act because of the drastic change it brought to the actual coins. The new 1796 Draped Bust Cents designed by Robert Scot were so much thinner that they could not accommodate the lettered edge of previous Liberty Cap coinage. Besides the obvious design change, the new Cents bore somewhat rounded plain edges that immediately distinguished them from the earlier Cents even in a poor light.

A significant change in the physical properties of the nation's three year-old coinage was successfully accomplished with only three paragraphs bearing the signature of President George Washington and the counter-signature of Secretary of State Timothy Pickering. Few other coinage enactments would be as painless in the two centuries to come.

AUCTION RESULTS*

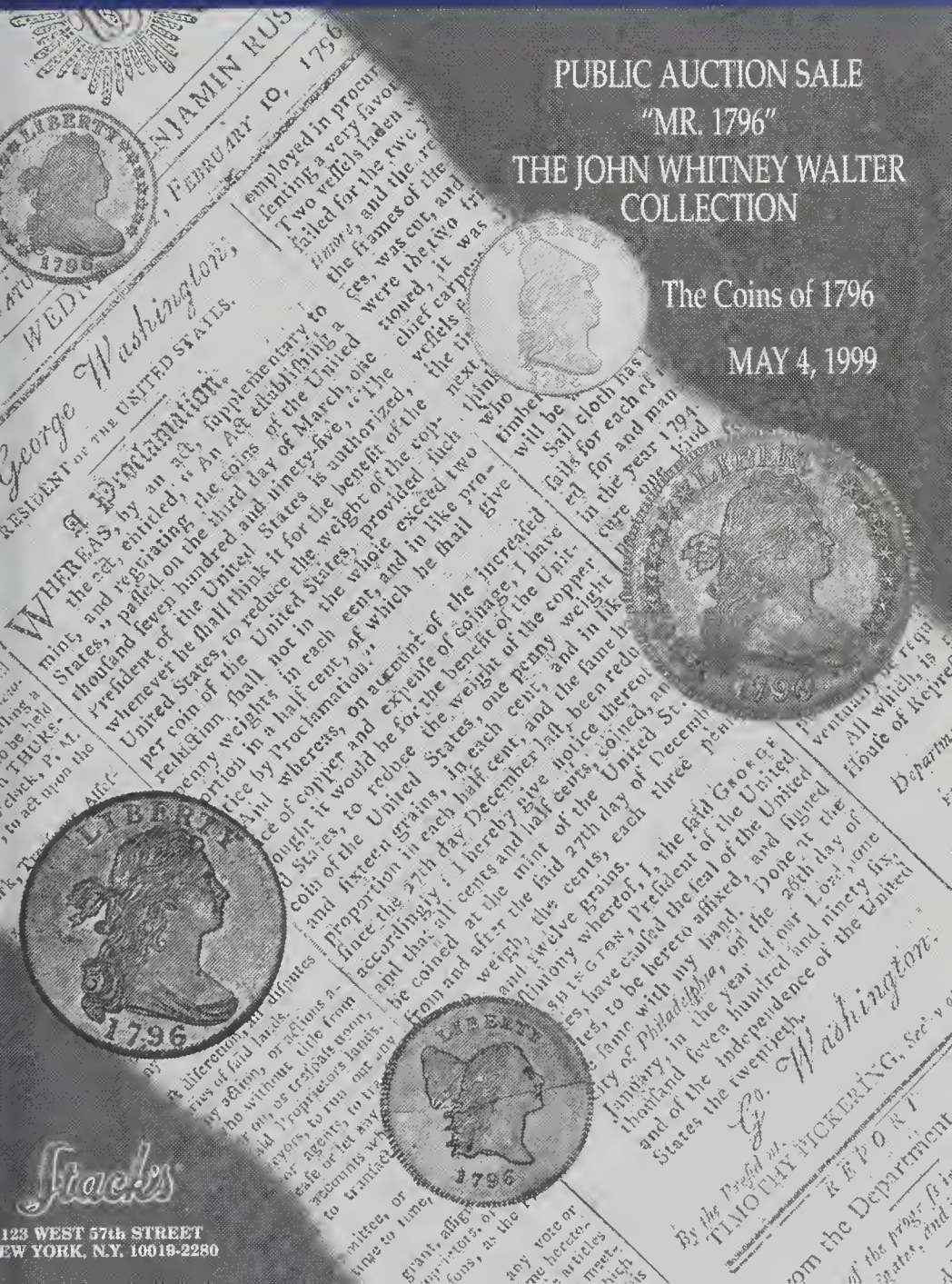
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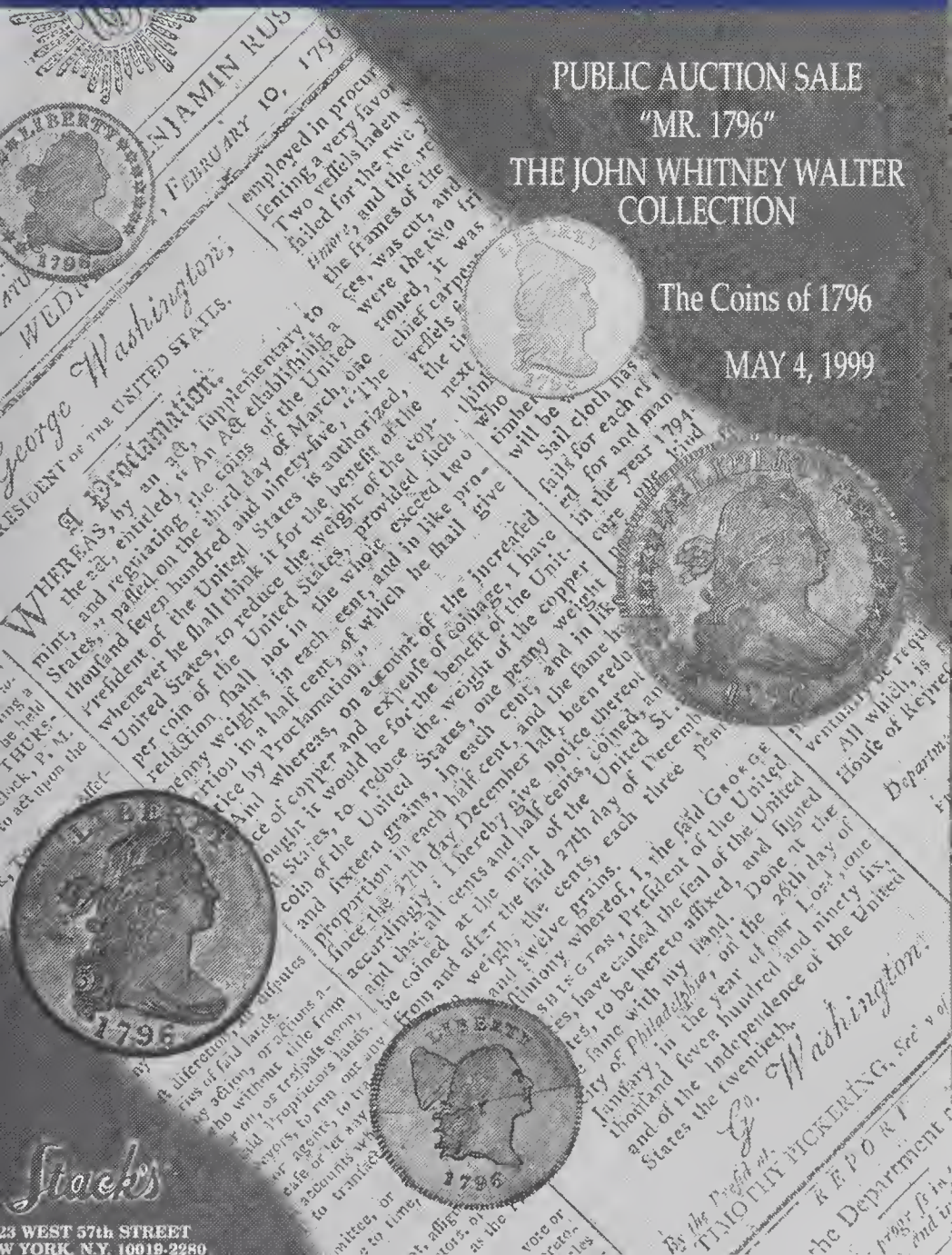
LOT #	PRICE	LOT #	PRICE	LOT #	PRICE	LOT #	PRICE
1701	6325.00	1726	6512.50	1751	8525.00	1776	120750.00
1702	4025.00	1727	12650.00	1752	5750.00	1777	138000.00
1703	8050.00	1728	5405.00	1753	4600.00	1778	460000.00
1704	9315.00	1729	7015.00	1754	27500.00	1779	8050.00
1705	287500.00	1730	15575.00	1755	12075.00	1780	18400.00
1706	195500.00	1731	5037.50	1756	11500.00	1781	10925.00
1707	143750.00	1732	25300.00	1757	8050.00	1782	103500.00
1708	20700.00	1733	14950.00	1758	26450.00	1783	26450.00
1709	20700.00	1734	9775.00	1759	32200.00	1784	63250.00
1710	24150.00	1735	19550.00	1760	34500.00	1785	31050.00
1711	6555.00	1736	8050.00	1761	71875.00	1786	33350.00
1712	27600.00	1737	7475.00	1762	21850.00	1787	299000.00
1713	25300.00	1738	97750.00	1763	161000.00	1788	86250.00
1714	19550.00	1739	5175.00	1764	25300.00	1789	97750.00
1715	7762.50	1740	9775.00	1765	51750.00	1790	115000.00
1716	13225.00	1741	20700.00	1766	6900.00	1791	115000.00
1717	31050.00	1742	6900.00	1767	13800.00	1792	17250.00
1718	7475.00	1743	3737.50	1768	11500.00	1793	120750.00
1719	5462.50	1744	8625.00	1769	20125.00	1794	103500.00
1720	39100.00	1745	26450.00	1770	21850.00	1795	74750.00
1721	12075.00	1746	25300.00	1771	28750.00	1796	66125.00
1722	12075.00	1747	4887.50	1772	20700.00		
1723	41400.00	1748	8050.00	1773	14950.00		
1724	5750.00	1749	6037.50	1774	41400.00		
1725	36800.00	1750	20700.00	1775	21850.00		

Stack's suggests that you employ not only prices realized but also other readily available sources of information in establishing numismatic market value.

*These prices represent the last price called by the auctioneer (the "hammer price") plus the 15% Buyer's Fee. Some of the lots may have been reacquired by the consignors and therefore have not actually been sold in accordance with paragraph 25 of the Terms Of Sale.

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NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019-2280

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PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
THE JOHN WHITNEY WALTER COLLECTION
THE COINS OF 1796
A UNIQUE CONDITION CENSUS DIE-STUDY YEAR SET

MAY 4, 1999

FIRST SESSION
Tuesday Evening, May 4, 1999
6:30 P.M. Sharp
Lots 1701-1796

The First Session, Tuesday Evening, May 4, will immediately resume after the Sale of the JOHN WHITNEY WALTER COLLECTION, with the first half of the HERMAN HALPERN COLLECTION of 18th, 19th and 20th Century U. S. Coins, Lots 2001-2414, presented in a separate catalogue.

Lot Viewing

April 26, 1999	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.	April 30, 1999	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
April 27, 1999	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.	May 3, 1999	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
April 28, 1999	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.	May 4, 1999	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.
April 29, 1999	10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.		

Lots will be available for viewing at the above times at our offices at 123 West 57th Street, N.Y. Positively no lots will be shown at Le Parker Meridien Hotel

Public Auction Sale

This Public Auction Sale will be held in the Salon Concorde (3rd floor) of LE PARKER MERIDIEN HOTEL, 118 West 57th Street, New York City (between 6th and 7th Avenues)

Catalogued and Sold by



Stack's



123 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019-2280
Telephone (212) 582-2580
FAX (212) 245-5018 or (212) 582-1946

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. ABA 031100238 A.C 155-43-532 Account Name: Stack's

Licensed Auctioneers: Harvey G. Stack, #0522763; Lawrence Stack, #0798114.

Visit us on the World Wide Web <http://www.stacks.com>

TERMS OF SALE

These terms of sale are designed to conform to the Amended Rules for Public Auction Sales in New York City by the Department of Consumer Affairs and the Bylaws of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc.

1. This public auction sale is conducted pursuant to these Terms of Sale by licensed and bonded auctioneers, Harvey G. Stack, #0522763 and Lawrence R. Stack, #0798114.
2. **Each bidder, by bidding in the sale, agrees that a 15% BUYER'S CHARGE will be added to the "hammer price" or winning bid of each lot as determined by the auctioneer.** This 15% BUYER'S FEE will be added to the invoice of each successful bidder over and above the actual sum bid or offered. The Buyer's Fee applies regardless of a bidder's affiliation with any group or organization, and is imposed on all bidders. No lots will be delivered or shown at the auction. Auction sales are strictly for cash and must be paid for promptly in U.S. funds. STACK'S reminds you that all bidders personally guarantee prompt payment in full. Checks are permitted with identification acceptable to STACK'S. On any accounts past due, STACK'S reserves the right to extend credit and impose periodic charges as stated in these Terms of Sale or on the invoice or statement. Buyer agrees to pay the reasonable attorney fees and costs required to collect on such past due accounts. All lots delivered in New York State are subject to applicable Sales Tax. Buyer agrees to pay any sales tax, use tax, and any other applicable taxes that now, or hereafter, are found to be due by virtue of the sale, and to indemnify and hold STACK'S harmless for any sales or other taxes due thereunder, including reasonable attorneys fees, costs and any interest or penalties assessed. Buyer shall also pay all shipping and handling charges where applicable.
3. Purchasers claiming exemption from such taxes must submit resale or exemption certificates or other proof of exemption. Out-of-state Purchasers taking delivery in New York must provide an OSR certificate or pay applicable taxes due. All purchasers represent that they are not seeking to acquire goods for personal, family, or household purposes, but are bidding for resale purposes; and those submitting OSR's additionally represent that they are professionals, knowledgeable and fully aware of what they are purchasing, a representation upon which STACK'S relies in agreeing to sell to Purchaser. Buyers picking up lots may be required to confirm this agreement in a separate writing.
4. STACK'S is not responsible for your errors in bidding. **PLEASE BID ON THE CORRECT LOT.**
5. All persons seeking to bid, whether in person, by an agent or employee, or by mail, must have a catalogue and register to bid. By submitting a bid, whether in person, by mail, or through an employee or agent, the bidder acknowledges receipt of the catalogue, and agrees to adhere to these terms of sale. The auctioneer may decline to recognize any bidder who does not have a catalogue and has not registered and been given a paddle number. Any prospective bidder may be required to establish credit references or submit a deposit of 25% of their bids. All new bidders should be prepared to establish credit with the auctioneer prior to registering to bid.
6. By bidding, purchasing or offering to purchase in this sale, even if as an agent, or on behalf of a corporation or for another individual, each bidder personally guarantees prompt payment and agrees to be personally liable for the consequences of bidding; all bidders also personally guarantee prompt payment in full, including without limitation, BUYER'S FEE, taxes, surcharges, postage, handling charges, storage costs and insurance charges.
7. STACK'S reserves the right to require payment in full before delivering lots to a successful bidder, and reserves the right to require the principals, and directors of any corporate bidder to execute a guarantee of payment (which, in any event they do by having an agent or employee bid in the sale) prior to allowing a bid to be placed or recognized.
8. STACK'S reserves the right to impose a late charge, based solely upon Purchaser's failure to remit full and timely payment, and which late charge is not related to any necessary storage of the material purchased. Said late charge is calculated at a rate of 1½% per month (18% per annum), based on the purchase price if payment has not been made in accordance with these Terms and Conditions of Sale. Purchases not collected within thirty (30) days of the date of sale may, at the sole option of STACK'S, be resold for Purchaser's account by STACK'S, with Purchaser liable for any deficit after STACK'S receives a commission for the same in accordance with its agreement, and thereafter deducts all expenses associated with the sale, including reasonable attorneys fees.
9. Bids are NOT accepted from minors. By bidding in this sale, the bidder represents and certifies that they are of legal age, are authorized to make the bid that they make, and that the purchase is not a consumer sale or consumer credit transaction.
10. **Title remains with STACK'S until paid for in full.** Should Purchaser take any action under Title 11 of the U.S. Code, or any state insolvency law, Buyer agrees to promptly return to STACK'S, any lots not paid for. The Buyer agrees to keep the lots fully insured until paid for. Risk of loss is on the Buyer.
11. The highest bidder as determined in the sole discretion of the auctioneer shall be the Buyer. If the auctioneer determines that a dispute has arisen between two or more bidders, the lot may be immediately put up and sold again. Bidders with whom the dispute previously arose shall be without further recourse for any damages whatsoever.
12. If you bid by mail, **mail your bid sheet early.** Mail bidders agree to and are subject to these terms of sale just as if they were floor bidders.
13. The auctioneer reserves the right to refuse ridiculously low bids, which in the auctioneer's sole discretion, are felt not to have been made in good faith. The auctioneer reserves the right to open the lot at a reasonable price determined solely by the auctioneer. The auctioneer shall also have sole discretion to set initial, and subsequent bidding increments, and to accept, or to decline to accept, challenges to those bidding increments. All bids not in whole dollar amounts may be rounded downward by the auctioneer. The auctioneer may open bidding on any lot by placing a bid on behalf of the Seller, a mail bidder, STACK'S, or another participant in the sale. The auctioneer may bid further on behalf of the Seller up to the amount of the reserve by placing successive or consecutive bids for a lot, or by placing bids in response to other bidders. The auctioneer may bid for his, or its, own account at any auction and may have access to information concerning the lots, and items contained in them, that are not otherwise available to the public. Estimates given are for the general guidance of the bidder and represent the opinion of the auctioneer as to the fair market value of the numismatic item at the time of cataloguing, based on experience and comparable sale, if applica-

ble. The actual price realized may be higher, or lower than the estimate. If a lot is reserved, the reserve may not exceed the maximum estimated price.

14. Auction sales are not approval sales. In the event of non-payment by the Buyer, STACK'S reserves any and all rights that it would be entitled to under the Uniform Commercial Code, including Buyer's consent to file a financing statement without need of Buyer's signature, and to offset any sums due on any future consignment or purchase or monies or goods in possession of STACK'S or its assigns.
15. All bidders are encouraged to carefully examine all lots prior to the sale. No lots will be shown at the sale. STACK'S assumes no risk, liability or responsibility for the material (or other) facts stated concerning the numismatic item, except as specified herein. All floor buyers should acquaint themselves with the property sold since STACK'S will assume that they have done so and requires that the Purchaser represent that they have. Bidders are deemed to have satisfied themselves as to all of the matters set forth in the terms of sale.
16. STACK'S, as agent, offers a LIMITED WARRANTY that any numismatic item sold is authentic (i.e., not counterfeit, that its date or mintmark has not been altered, and that the coin has not been repaired as those terms are used in the trade). Except as set forth in this limited warranty and as may be required by the arts and cultural affairs law, and any other law or regulation, all other warranties of authenticity of authorship, whether express or implied, are hereby disclaimed.
17. Except as otherwise stated herein, all items offered in this catalogue are **GUARANTEED TO BE GENUINE** and correctly attributed as defined below.
18. (a) NO LOT may be returned for any reason whatsoever without the prior written consent by STACK'S, or, in any event, if it has been removed from its original container. **No lots purchased by those who have viewed the lots may be returned**, unless the limited warranty provided in these terms of sale permits it.
(b) Grading is a subjective description in the opinion of the cataloguer as to the state of preservation, method of strike, and overall appearance of a particular coin or lot. The term "proof" or "specimen" is used to describe a method of manufacture, and is not a grade or condition or an attribution.
(c) STACK'S does not represent that a numismatic item has or has not been cleaned; that any toning is natural or artificial; that any coin catalogued will meet the standards, or the grade, of any third party or third party grading service; that a numismatic item has a particular provenance or pedigree; that a numismatic item is struck or not struck, or produced or not produced in a particular manner or style.
(d) Adjectival descriptions and terminology (which can and does vary among experts and knowledgeable purchasers), when utilized in the catalogue, are strictly the opinion of the cataloguer and shall not be deemed to be part of the description; i.e. it is an opinion only and not a warranty of any kind.
(e) Grading descriptions in this catalogue are provided strictly for the convenience of those who bid by mail and who are unable to personally view the coins, and represents the cataloguer's opinion of its state of preservation. Those attending the sale, and those bidders who actually view the lots should draw their own conclusions as to the state of preservation or grade of the numismatic item.
(f) STACK'S may utilize numerical or adjectival descriptions, and may include lots that have been graded by others. Opinions offered with respect to numismatic properties offered for sale by STACK'S are made at the time that the numismatic item is catalogued, and do not refer to any prior or subsequent time.
(g) Where STACK'S sells a numismatic item graded and encapsulated by a grading service, Buyer acknowledges and agrees that other grading services, STACK'S or knowledgeable purchasers might reach a different conclusion as to the state of preservation of a particular item, and that STACK'S has presented the service's description of the encapsulated item for accommodation only. Any such information provided by STACK'S is the opinion of the third party, without recourse against STACK'S in any way whatsoever.
(h) **Except as otherwise expressly stated in the Terms of Sale, STACK'S and its agents and employees make no warranties or guaranties or representations, and expressly disclaim all warranties and guaranties and representations, including, without limitation, a warranty of merchantability, in connection with any numismatic properties sold by STACK'S.**
(i) All oral and written statements made by STACK'S, are statements of opinion only and are not warranties or representations of any kind, unless stated as a specific written warranty, and no employee or agent of STACK'S has authority to vary or alter these Terms of Sale. Any alteration shall be effective only if in writing and signed by a member of the firm.
(j) If not so stated expressly, the grade, artisanship, provenance, or attribution is the firm's opinion only on which no third party, including the bidder, is entitled to rely.
(k) STACK'S assumes no risk, liability or responsibility for the material (or other) facts stated concerning the numismatic item, except as specified herein.
19. Unless otherwise stated, STACK'S acts only as agent for a Consignor and makes no independent warranty of title. STACK'S offers the following LIMITED WARRANTY to Buyers with respect to all numismatic items offered for sale. STACK'S warrants to all Buyers that the Consignor or the Seller has warranted good title to property offered for sale. Any such warranty is predicated on the Owner or prior owner making the same warranty to STACK'S, upon which the firm relies. In the event that it is finally determined that the Purchaser has not acquired transferable title, STACK'S shall reimburse the Purchaser (if full payment has already been made) in accordance with these Terms of Sale, and Buyer agrees that this is full compensation for any loss whatsoever, whether actual or otherwise. Tender of the check by STACK'S to Buyer at the address specified on the bid sheet or registration form shall end the obligation of STACK'S to the Buyer, even if the check is not endorsed or cashed. STACK'S and the Consignor make no representations or warranty that the Purchaser acquires any reproduction rights or copyright in property purchased at the sale.
20. STACK'S further expressly disclaims all warranties relating to the grade, condition, identification of the periods or date of coining or manufacture or methods of manufacture of property which is inaccurate, or may be proved inaccurate, by means of scientific process or research which is not generally accepted for use until after the sale.
21. STACK'S reminds the Buyer that the grading or condition of rare coins may have a material effect on the value of the

items purchased; that others may differ with the grading opinions or interpretations of STACK'S; that such difference of opinion (including whether the coin has been cleaned, or is or is not of a particular grade or quality) is not grounds to return an item purchased; and that all sales of items viewed by a Purchaser in advance of a sale, even if the sale is by mail, are final.

22. By purchasing in this sale, Buyer agrees that they shall have no recourse against the Consignor for any reason whatsoever. In the event that a warranty is offered with respect to grade or state of preservation or condition, it shall be a specific warranty, in writing, signed by a member of STACK'S, and shall specify its terms and conditions and duration. If any numismatic item is damaged in its removal from encapsulation, or during its encapsulation, it is at the sole risk of the Purchaser. Because of the fungibility of numismatic items, any item removed from its holder may not be returned for any reason whatsoever.
23. (a) On any claim made by a bidder, STACK'S must be advised in writing sent within seven days after receipt of the material, or the date of the sale, whichever is the later; these dates apply whether or not the Buyer has received the material. The disputed property must be returned to STACK'S in the same condition as sold by STACK'S, in the same holder.
(b) These conditions are binding and absolute unless varied in writing by a principal of STACK'S or if the bylaws, rules or regulations of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., provide for a longer period, or give the Buyer a greater right, in which case such bylaws, rules or regulations shall prevail. Any and all claims of the Buyer made in violation of the Terms of Sale shall be deemed waived, and the Buyer shall be without further recourse.
24. If STACK'S, in its sole discretion, determines that any numismatic property is substantially and materially different from that represented in the catalogue of sale, or in any written advertisement or material, the sale shall be cancelled and STACK'S shall refund the purchase price to the Buyer. Unless provided otherwise in these terms or the PNG bylaws, that shall be STACK'S sole obligation to Buyer.
25. The auctioneer and cataloguer, STACK'S, reserves the right to include its own material in any auction sale. The auctioneer may have direct or indirect interests in these, and other items (other than its commission), and may collect a minimum price in addition to the selling commission. This paragraph shall be deemed a part of the description of all lots contained in the catalogue. The catalogue shall also be deemed a part of any invoice issued by the auctioneer. The auctioneer may make loans or advances to consignors and/or prospective purchasers. The Consignor may be permitted to bid on his, her or their own articles and to buy them back at the sale. Any Buyer who bids on or purchases their own goods is required to pay for them, in full, as the terms of sale provide for together with the full buyer's commission, and any other applicable surcharges, postage, handling, insurance fees and taxes, without rebate of any kind whatsoever, unless provided for otherwise by contract with the auctioneer. The auctioneer reserves the right to make accounting adjustments in lieu of payment. Settlement will follow the auction. The prices realized reflect the final price called by the auctioneer and may include a bid of a consignor reacquiring their lot.
26. STACK'S, the auctioneer, and employees are "insiders" and may have access to confidential information not otherwise available to the public with respect to value, provenance, availability, and other factors. Purchasers should make themselves acquainted with the numismatic items that they are purchasing and avail themselves of the services of outside consultants prior to engaging in any purchase. Bids are so much per LOT. No lots will be broken up unless otherwise stated.
27. No bidder shall have any claim against the auctioneer, or STACK'S, for improper sequence of offering a lot.
28. On bullion items, bullion-like items, and encapsulated items graded by a grading service, Buyer agrees that there shall be no right of return for any reason whatsoever. Buyer further agrees that due to market volatility, in event of non-payment, STACK'S shall be entitled to damages that are the greater of selling price or market, together with any supplementary or additional costs.
29. STACK'S at any time may rescind the sale in the event of non-payment or breach of the warranty of title.
30. The sole remedy that any participant in the auction shall have, whether bidding in person, by mail, or through an employee or agent, for any claim or controversy arising out of the auction shall be a refund of the original purchase price and premium paid, if any. Interest shall be paid by STACK'S at a rate of no greater than nine per cent (9%) per annum, up to a maximum of six (6) years, unless the rules of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc. provide for a higher rate of interest or a longer period of time, in which case such rules shall prevail. A lower rate, or shorter period, may be decided by the arbitrators. Upon payment as determined by the arbitrators, or in full at the maximum rates set forth above, or at an agreed rate, STACK'S shall be deemed released from any and all claims of the bidder arising out of or in connection with the sale of such property. Purchaser agrees to execute prior to delivery of any refund any documents reasonably requested to effect the intent of this paragraph. By bidding in this sale, all bidders consent to these terms and all other terms of these conditions of sale.
31. **STACK'S hereby disclaims all liability for damages, incidental, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any property by STACK'S to Purchaser.** All bidders, even if unsuccessful purchasers, agree to abide by this condition, and all other conditions of sale.
32. All rights granted to the Purchaser under the within terms of sale are personal to the Purchaser. Purchaser may not assign or transfer any of these rights to any other person or entity, whether by operation of law or otherwise. Any attempt so to assign or transfer any such rights shall be absolutely VOID and unenforceable. No third party may rely on any benefit or right conferred by these Terms and Conditions of Sale and terms of warranty on any bidder or Purchaser.
33. "Purchaser" shall mean the original purchaser of the property from STACK'S and not any subsequent owner or other person who may have or acquire an interest therein. If Purchaser is an agent, the agency must be disclosed at the time of sale, otherwise the benefits of the warranty shall be limited to the agent and not transferable to the undisclosed principal.
34. Should any third party attempt to utilize any warranties contained herein, they shall first give STACK'S thirty (30) days written notice by Registered Mail or Certified Mail Return Receipt Requested during which time STACK'S may,

should it choose to contest the third party's claim, ask the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., or the American Arbitration Association to appoint a panel of three arbitrators skilled in the field to make such a determination at New York, N.Y. By seeking to use such remedy, the third party unequivocally and without reservation consents to binding arbitration, and its conclusive and binding determination of any alleged damages as a sole remedy. With respect to any other pertinent notice requirements, venue and personal and subject matter jurisdiction, said third party is bound to the provisions pertaining to bidders, buyers and purchasers, as otherwise provided for in these Terms of Sale.

35. In the event STACK'S shall, for any reason, be unable to deliver the property sought to be purchased, its liability therefore shall be limited to the rescission of the sale and refund of the purchase price and buyer's premium. **STACK'S hereby disclaims all liability for damages, incidental, consequential or otherwise, arising out of its failure to deliver any property purchased, and all bidders agree to this disclaimer.**
36. If it is determined that a bailment relationship exists while the material purchased is being held by STACK'S, for Purchaser, said relationship constitutes a gratuitous bailment only, solely for the benefit of the purchaser/bailor, as defined by the laws of the State of New York.
37. As a condition of bidding, bidder acknowledges that numismatic auction sales are unique in terms of their tradition and industry practices. Each bidder agrees that **any claim or controversy whatsoever arising out of this sale shall be settled as follows:** if demanded by either buyer, or STACK'S by binding arbitration at New York, New York, under the rules then obtaining of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., or as PNG rules may provide, the American Arbitration Association. In the event that a dispute arises between STACK'S and a non-member of the PNG, this means that the American Arbitration Association, at New York, N.Y., shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the controversy. In any controversy concerning non-payment, STACK'S shall have the right to proceed by arbitration or by a proceeding in any court of competent jurisdiction in the City, County, and State of New York, whichever is first commenced by STACK'S. The arbitrator shall not have the power to alter the terms of condition of sale. Judgment on any award may be entered in any court of competent jurisdiction. The arbitrators, and any court, shall award the prevailing party costs and reasonable attorney fees. By bidding in this sale you agree to be bound by the arbitration provisions of the PNG as described above. Commencement of an arbitral proceeding, or confirmation of an award, as well as any notice requirements connected with such proceeding, and any other required service of process, may be made by STACK'S upon all bidders by registered or certified mail directed to the address of the bidder or purchaser as listed on the bid sheet or application or form required at the time that a bidder number is issued, or by facsimile transmission with proof of receipt. Bidder agrees that such service shall constitute full in personam jurisdiction. The venue for such proceedings shall be the City of New York, State of New York and each bidder agrees to in personam (personal) jurisdiction of the City of New York, State of New York. In all cases, the maximum liability of STACK'S for any item sold shall be limited to the official price of record of the item at this sale, without provision for consequential damages, or any other damages of any kind whatsoever, unless the PNG rules provide otherwise.
38. If the Purchaser fails to comply with one or more of these Terms and Conditions of Sale then, in addition to all other remedies which it may have at law or in equity, STACK'S may, at its sole option, either (a) cancel the sale, retaining as liquidated damages all payments made by the Purchaser, it being recognized that actual damages may be speculative or difficult to compute, or (b) sell some or all of the numismatic property and some or all other property of the Purchaser held by STACK'S, in a quantity sufficient in the opinion of STACK'S to satisfy the indebtedness, plus all accrued charges. More than one such sale may take place at the option of STACK'S. Such sale may take place without notice to Purchaser; if STACK'S gives notice, it shall be by regular mail to the address utilized on the bid sheet, consignment agreement or other address known to the firm. Such sale will be at STACK'S standard commission rates at public or private sale, within or without the City of New York, at which time (if the sale be at auction) the defaulting party shall not bid. The proceeds shall be applied first to the satisfaction of any damages occasioned by Purchaser's breach, and then to the payment of any other indebtedness owing to STACK'S, including without limitation, commissions, handling charges, the expenses of both sales, reasonable legal fees and collection agency fees and any other costs or expenses incurred hereunder. If a lot or numismatic item is not paid for, and is sold by STACK'S for Purchaser's account, in accordance with the Uniform Commercial Code, STACK'S shall not be required to account to the Purchaser for any excess proceeds. Purchaser is also liable to STACK'S if the proceeds of such sale or sales is insufficient in the opinion of STACK'S to cover the indebtedness. If other property of Purchaser is also sold, any excess of proceeds will be remitted to the Purchaser after first deducting the expenses set forth above. If Purchaser fails to remit sums due to STACK'S, Purchaser grants to STACK'S a lien with respect to such sum, with interest to accrue thereon at the judgment rate, until actually paid, which lien shall apply against any property of Purchaser, including any future goods of Purchaser coming into possession of STACK'S. **Purchaser hereby waives all the requirements of notice, advertisement and disposition of proceeds required by law, including those set forth in New York lien law, article 9, sections 200-204 inclusive, or any successor statute, with respect to any sale.** Purchaser waives a right to redeem.
39. The auctioneer reserves the right to postpone the sale by auction for a reasonable period of time as a result of any significant event which, in the sole discretion of the auctioneer, makes it advisable to postpone the event. No bidder or prospective bidder or purchaser or prospective purchaser shall have recourse as a result of any postponement. In any event, no person may bid without registering, and **ALL REGISTERED BIDDERS** including mail bidders and agents by registering or bidding **agree to all of the above Terms and Conditions of Sale.**
40. By bidding or offering to bid, bidders acknowledge that they have read all of the Terms and Conditions of Sale and warranty contained herein and that they accept these terms and conditions without reservation. STACK'S reserves the right to vary the Terms and Conditions of Sale by rider or other means communicated to bidders. By purchasing from STACK'S, whether present in person, or by agent, by written bid, telephone or any other means, the bidder agrees to be bound by these Terms and Conditions of Sale.
41. **ALL ITEMS ILLUSTRATED ARE OF THE ACTUAL ITEMS BEING SOLD.**

THE JOHN WHITNEY WALTER COLLECTION OF THE COINS OF 1796 A CONDITION CENSUS DIE-STUDY YEAR SET

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“MR. 1796”

**THE JOHN WHITNEY WALTER
COLLECTION OF THE COINS OF 1796**

A CONDITION CENSUS DIE-STUDY YEAR SET

INTRODUCTION

by

STACK'S

Stack's is very proud to have been John's choice to auction his magnificent collection of **The Coins of 1796**. For years, we at Stack's have worked closely with John, helping to build his collection into the exceptionally important property that it is today.

For many years, John exhibited his collection at ANA convention shows, happy to share his coins with old friends and the younger generation of collectors coming up. Many new collectors have been inspired to reach higher than they ever thought they could after seeing John's collection on display. Many old timers have shaken their heads in awe, wondering how John could ever have found such magnificent coins to include in his 1796 set. John's exhibit not only included the coins to be found in the lots to follow. It also featured his descriptions and historical background to the coins. Over the years, John's collection has won well-deserved acclaim from collectors and hobby organizations, like the ANA. Included in this catalogue as illustrations are some of the awards John's collection has received. We at

Stack's feel that no introduction to the coins featured in this catalogue could do better than John's own words. Accordingly, we present below John's own introduction to his collection. In addition, we are happy to include John's introductions to each of the denominational series almost exactly as he wrote them. Where we have supplied additional text, it was only to strengthen conclusions and observations that John had already made but which the exhibit space necessarily limited.

Stack's is sure that all readers of this catalogue and bidders in this sale will join with us in thanking John for his tireless efforts in building something that is greater than the sum of its parts. John Whitney's name will always be remembered in American numismatics for his outstanding collection, the first ever, and always, the finest collection of the coins of 1796.

This past February, John sent a short message about his collection to his EAC (Early American Coppers club) friends in Region 8 on the internet. Excerpted from his email, John wrote: "Just thought I'd drop a note to my friends in EAC as to why the 1796 set is going to find a new home(s). I'll miss exhibiting those 1796's more than anything else; after all, I only get to see them when I'm placing my exhibit; they're too expensive to keep anywhere else than in the bank safety deposit box, and that's no place for these great coins. I felt that the set couldn't realistically be significantly 'improved' any further and it was time to let others share a piece of this great historic beauty as the next in a long line of numismatic 'stewards'. The cost of exhibiting/transportation insurance (over \$16K for Denver ANA) and the anxiety and ever-present danger of possible loss/damage to the coins,



was taking the fun out of exhibiting. This early US series still, in my view, contains the finest allegorical designs in the entire US series, with the only exception being the St. Gaudens \$20. I'm still interested in 1796 and will continue to follow those coins as they find their ways into new collections. My effort of 38+ years looking for 1796 coins now shifts from collecting & upgrading, to help in writing a catalog outlining the 1796 era of Philadelphia Mint success (or failure) in producing the first (and only) complete denominational year set for circulation, from the Mint's inception until 1849. Tom Mulvaney has taken great photos and slides of the entire set which I hope to put on a CD and also on a poster which hopefully will be available sometime after the sale. Of course, Ron Landis (Gallery Mint) used the photos to make some great replicas of the coins for those who want to appreciate the wonderful designs of early American coinage and can't afford the 'bread'. He's going to try to duplicate the 1/2 cent - large cent S-NC7 overstrike error to settle the question of which came first, the 1/2 cent or large cent? I've had a couple of years to study it; my view? - the large cent was first."

Over the years, as John was presented with opportunities to acquire new specimens of 1796 coins, he added to his collection without always disposing of the specimen he had just upgraded. These were special cases where John saved the high grade "duplicate" to illustrate the reverse die in his exhibits.



SOME PERSONAL NOTES CONCERNING THE PHILOSOPHY REGARDING MY QUEST IN FORMING THIS 1796 DIE-STUDY YEAR SET

by

JOHN WHITNEY WALTER

Besides working for a living in the electronic “Special Systems” field (security, telephone, computer, audio, video and industrial controls) and in real estate construction and property management, I am an incurable collector: miniature liquor bottles, beer glass coasters, sea shells, coins, you name it, especially if it’s unusual, historic, artistic, and if it’s a bit of a challenge, I’m interested. As a kid, I started collecting world stamps for the artistry and geographic/historic and language educational benefits. However, around 1948, one of the December issues of *LIFE* magazine had on its cover pictures of all the new stamps that the US Postal service issued that year (I think there were over forty). That impressed me as overkill and I stopped buying stamps and first day covers at Gimbels (NY Department Store) and switched to coins. Coincidentally with the publication of the *LIFE* cover, an 80 year old friend of my Grandmother had just given me an uncirculated 1892 Columbian Commemorative half dollar for Christmas, telling me to save it because it would be worth more than it cost her when she bought it at the “Exposition.”



Baltimore 1985

Clearly, the more a person learns about any subject, especially an avocation or “hobby,” the more that person becomes intrigued with and enjoys the whole experience. My initial “education” in coin collecting started, as with most US collectors, with the *Red Book* (*A Guide Book of United States Coins*), initially written by R. S. Yeoman, and now being so ably edited by Kenneth Bressett. My first copy was the 4th edition, purchased in 1949 from Jack Friedberg at Gimbels Coin department (with whom I later continued a coins-by-mail approval relationship while I was away attending college). The *Red Book* is, and always will be, the “Bible” for the majority of coin collectors, at least in the beginning stages of collecting. For the first twenty years, the *Red Book* supplied me with the vast majority of information about US coins that I needed to advance my collecting. Going through coin rolls and bags from a local bank, was a usual Saturday event.

One of my passions in selecting coins for my various “specialty” collections is the quality of the strike. In short, I’m a “strike nut.” I drove Nat Deutsch, at Coronet Coin Shop, crazy looking for Standing Liberty Quarters with all the rivets and lines in the shield showing, not just a full head; and full split, rounded bands as well as the fasces on Mercury Dimes when that wasn’t a big factor in grading Merc’s.; and full hands and heads on “Walkers.” Undergraduate school, a tour of duty as a 1st Lt. in the Signal Corps in Germany and graduate school rounded out the 1950’s.

In 1960, I decided to turn my attention to US 18th century federal coinage. Naturally, as in the past, the *Red Book* was my guide. It was what gave me enough information to conclude that if I wanted to start a collection of every denomination authorized, with all of the coins dated the same year, that year would have to be 1796. It also listed the “major” varieties of those coins under separate listings. In 1953 that amounted to 17 varieties and by 1962’s 11th edition, the *LIKERTY* variety of Half Dime was added, for a total of 18 varieties required for a “complete” major variety year set. I therefore, set my initial goal to complete that set, in the highest grade reasonably obtainable for my economic status at the time. That goal was finally reached in 1981 with the purchase of my first 1796 eagle.

Although there were several scholarly works on the “minor” varieties of early coinage available, written by various specialized collectors (Crosby, Sheldon, Valentine, Browning, Overton, Bolender, and Breen, to mention a few, all of whose books I later acquired), I was unaware about them then, and also, I wasn’t inclined at the time to pursue such an expanded “quest” of collecting the “minor” varieties. As a start, I had Nat Deutsch (of Coronet) put “want ads” in various numismatic periodicals for 1796 coins, and I used his coin shop as a “clearing house” for the repository of the correspondence regarding my 1796 acquisitions as I wished to remain anonymous.

That worked out until the early '80's when I decided to use a pseudonym, John Barron, for future "requests" for information about available 1796 material. Pseudonyms have been quite prevalent in numismatics: TAD Cents and Anderson-DuPont, are two that immediately come to mind. After several years using the Barron name, I seemed quite "obvious" at auctions when I usually was seen bidding on only 1796 coins. When Walter Breen asked Tony Terranova "Who is that guy who bought the '96 no-pole?" Tony thoughtfully responded, "He's Mr. 1796." Tony wanted to protect my anonymity. So in 1985, I changed my pseudonym to John Whitney. Whitney is my middle name. During this period, I was trying to "quietly" assemble the collection and I was always concerned about the security of bringing my 1796 coins to auctions for side-by-side comparisons with the 1796 auction material. I found that the John Whitney name worked well for me and I continued to use it during the time I was also forming my "Men of Rome" collection (1982 - 1990), which was auctioned November 30, 1990, by Stack's in conjunction with Harlan J. Berk, Ltd. I used Harlan's firm for the acquisition of those coins in the same way as I used Nat's firm for the initial 1796 coin acquisitions. However, when it came time for the sale of the "Men of Rome Collection," I used my full name, John Whitney Walter, which I am doing also for this sale. Since I am now basically known in the numismatic community as John Whitney, I still prefer to use that name, and have been using it as a trade name since 1993 and will continue to use it in the future.

My goal to collect 1796 Red Book varieties changed by an event that happened on the evening of Stack's sale of the Ellis Robison Collection, February 10, 1982. I had just finished bidding successfully against a bidder whom I hadn't seen at an auction before, and who finally gave up, "pushing" me up to my \$29K bid (which Breen later noted in his Half Cent book) for lot 313, a 1796 no-pole Half Cent, cataloged as VF-35 (but really a VF-20). Having spent far more than I had hoped (my "drop-dead" limit was \$30K), I left the room after the next lot, to regain some composure before the bidding for lot 415 came up. Lot 415 was a Sheldon 103 LIHERTY (error) Large Cent graded VG-10. I already had a LIHERTY in a higher grade, but I wanted to see what that coin would bring.

As soon as I left the room, the under bidder for the no-pole followed me out and confronted me with the question, "Are you a Half Cent collector?" I answered, "No, I collect 1796 coins, and the Robison coin is nicer than the one I already have." At that point, I pulled out the flip containing my G-4/VG-8 Half Cent (badly pitted but finely struck) that I had purchased in 1969, to show him. I always brought any coin that I owned to auctions so I could do a side-by-side match with the coin that was to be auctioned (to form my own condition census). It turned out that the collector (from Illinois) collected Half Cents and wanted to know if I would sell him my "duplicate." I told him that I would think about it, but at that time I had wanted to use it as a "reverse" in a custom "Capital" Lucite holder I was designing for exhibit purposes.

Finally, after several weeks of pleading from the collector, I reluctantly condescended to sell it to him to help him complete his collection. After all, it's not often that a '96 no-pole Half Cent comes up at auction. Having "been there, done that," I felt it was a bit self-ish of me since it took me so long (13 years) to acquire a substantial upgrade of my no-pole to Condition Census status. Ironically, about two years later, I received a letter from the collector asking if I would buy the coin back at the same price he paid to me, as he needed funds to pursue a real estate venture. I welcomed the return of one of my early purchases and used it in my display set until I was able to purchase the Norweb no-pole, also a VF-20 but not as sharply struck, from Bowers & Merena' Norweb sale, lot 22 at \$25.K to replace it. In September 1992, the G-4/VG-8 no-pole, along with 19 other of my "early" 1796 acquisitions which had also been subsequently upgraded, were consigned to Bowers and Merena for auction (lots 1022 through 1042) as a complete Red Book 1796 die variety set.



Baltimore 1993

About a week after I sold the Illinois collector my no-pole, I received a package in the mail from him with a thank you note saying that he thought I might be interested in the enclosed book since I was collecting early US coins. In the package was a copy of Robert Hilt's then recently published (1980) book, *Die Varieties of Early United States Coins*. From that time forward, my goal changed from collecting Red Book varieties, to a "quest" for forming a collection with all the Hilt varieties of 1796 silver and gold coins (Hilt's book did not deal with copper coins).

After studying Hilt's book, I started corresponding with Mr. Hilt about his theories about die progression, possible "actual" mintage estimates based upon statistical methods of calculations using known coins extant (still existing), die lapping (re-grinding dies to remove clash marks), and so called "presentation pieces." Although his theories are not generally accepted in all circles of numismatics, the authors of *Early United States Dimes 1796 - 1837* have used his mintage figures. They, as well as I, feel that his explanations as to why certain numbers of certain die varieties exist in the quantities now extant have a lot of merit. His theory of having a "die group strength" (a fixed number of engraved dies always available for coining a denomination before beginning the coining process, usually three for silver and two for gold), are still being debated both ways, years after publication of his book.

Hilt's theory about the circumstances surrounding the few very sharply struck early US silver and gold coins on,



Denver 1996

what appears to be polished planchets, which he suggests might have been made for examination by the assayer, (albeit never were assayed), makes more sense to me than Walter Breen's theory (in his book *Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins 1722-1989*), about "presentation pieces" being made for officials of the State of Tennessee upon its joining the Union as the 16th state ("requiring" the sixteenth star to be added to the obverse). This is especially so, since some of the "presentation" coins were struck much later than the "event" for which the presentation would have logically taken place. The sixteen star Half Dollar being "presented to State officials upon achieving statehood on June 1st, 1796," could not have taken place, since the sixteen star Half Dollar was most certainly struck in 1797. Any Half Dollars given for presentation in 1796 would have been dated 1795 since those dies were still in good shape and were being used in 1796 to strike Half Dollars dated 1795.

Breen did suggest, however, that the occasion of a new coin issue of a denomination (i.e.: the 1796 Dime, Quarter, or Quarter Eagle) could be reason enough for such a striking. That would square with Hilt's assayer inspection theory. Also, Breen's comments that no coin could be called a "Presentation piece" if it had any die breaks or adjustment marks, makes very logical sense, as it would not be in the Mint's best interest to "present" any coin which had any noticeable "flaws." Nor, for that matter, would they want to submit such a coin to the assayer for inspection, and subsequent release.

About 1985, I acquired a copy of Dr. William H. Sheldon's book *Penny Whimsy*, the early US Large Cent collector's "Bible." At that time, my plan was to try to obtain only higher grade examples of whatever dies were reasonably available, knowing full well that some die strike examples were only extant in grades lower than VF and, worse yet, some were essentially "non collectible" (less than 4 available to collectors) and were "residing" in long time collections. By 1992, however, I had made reasonable progress toward that quest, having obtained high grade coins struck by over half of the 25 obverse and 27 reverse dies used to strike 1796 dated coins, along with some interesting error strikes. Then an extraordinary opportunity occurred. I was given a first choice pick by Eric Streiner (the purchaser of the R. E. Naftzger, Jr. Large Cent collection), of Ted Naftzger's 1796 Large Cents. Ted had purchased Dr. Sheldon's personal collection in 1972 and had upgraded many of the coins since that time. This single opportunity enabled me to change my quest to now include all the copper die strike examples along with the silver and gold I had already assembled. Since that time I have continued to upgrade coins in my collection whenever the opportunity to do so occurred, including some notable acquisitions by "private treaty" and from "signature" auctions including: Robbie Brown, Lelan Rogers, Lester Merkin, Louis Eliasberg and Gene Reale, and others.

However, it continues to become increasingly difficult to further significantly "improve" upon coins which are already the finest or among the finest known and which already are of sufficient striking quality for the study and research purposes for which I intended in the first place (or at the highest level of quality reasonably obtainable in the near future for the dies that only exist in low grade or a non collectible category). Since the set has been exhibited at several American Numismatic Association (ANA) conventions as well as other numismatic conventions, I felt it was now time to complete the prime research purpose of the collection by publishing this catalog as a future reference source which can be used by many numismatists and collectors, while "passing on" the opportunity to own, for a brief time as numismatic stewards, these artistic, historic specimens of early United States numismatic history.

I would like to say something about "population reports" compiled by the various grading services who after assigning a grade to a coin, encase it in a plastic "slab" and also record the coin type graded, and in some cases the variety, together with a chronologically assigned serial number to a data bank which purportedly represents the number extant of that particular coin type in that grade. There are at least three such major grading services plus several others who do a lesser amount of "grading," all of which keep and periodically publish lists of such "purported" populations. Since the grade and rarity of a coin both have a direct effect on its ultimate value, the chance, for example, of "resubmitting" a previously graded coin by "cracking" it out of its slab and sending it back to the same or different grading service, becomes very tempting, especially when the grade is "borderline" or MS-64+, for the rarer coins or for the so-called "investment grade" coins, hoping for a upgrade to MS-65. For some coins this can happen more than once. Each time it happens, the "population report" becomes skewed to show more coins existing than there really are. Combine the numbers from each of the grading services totals for a particular coin and you wind up with a statistical number that can easily be misused. Therefore, phrases such as: "finest known," etc., instead of saying "finest graded by xxx," can be misleading. Similarly, "only four graded" leaves the impression that there could only be four of that coin extant, when such is not the case, even for very rare coins, especially considering that many coins still remain in fine coin "cabinets" which have never been "slabbed." It takes a lot of research to find out how many of a particular coin variety is extant: searching auction catalogs, newspaper ads, specialized coin clubs newsletters (like EAC), recent scholarly books written on specific coin denominations, etc. This is certainly easier for early US coins because there are less of them to track, especially 1796 coins; but for later issues it becomes very difficult. Nevertheless, population reports in reality give an INDICATION ONLY of a particular coin's relative rarity in a particular grade, not a definitive conclusion, even after combining all the grading services population reports together.

Only a few of the coins being offered for sale in this catalog have ever been graded by one of the grading services. Any coins which were, have been subsequently cracked out of their slabs and closely inspected before being purchased by me. Although I do not disparage the reliability or need for grading services, any coin "imprisoned" in a slab becomes harder to display and to examine for research purposes. Most collectors that I know who like to exhibit their coins as a collection, tend not to have them slabbed, especially copper coins and "early" coins, because of the importance of viewing the edge of the coin. Therefore, none of the population reports of any of the grading services would have any record of ninety of the total of ninety-six 1796 coins in this collection. Only six of these coins to my knowledge have ever been slabbed. The condition census cited for each coin in this collection has been arrived at through consultation with various "early US coin" numismatists and by side-by-side comparisons with the other high grade examples when they have come to auction, display, and in the worst case by comparison with photo-



New York 1997

graphic plates from auction catalogs (which unfortunately in earlier days, were sometimes not the coin being auctioned).

I would like to make a special note of appreciation to Nat Deutsch, Norman Stack and Lester Merkin, now no longer with us but still fondly remembered, for their help in the early years of forming this collection; and to Harvey and Larry Stack, to Tony Terranova, and to Eric Streiner, Jim McGuigan and Dave Bowers for their help and counsel through the later years of formation. They, as have most every one I have met through 50 years in this "hobby," have always been most generous with their time, to answer reasonable (and some unreasonable) questions, and share their own considerable knowledge with me as I pursued my quest to complete this collection. Norman and Dave have both been very generous in their compliments and their critiques of the content of the set, whenever they would see it. Norman once, in exasperation, called it "obscene." In 1985 at the Baltimore ANA convention, when John Pittman presented me with the ANA's first place award (in class 1) for my first time exhibit of the set (containing 36 coins at that time), he said, "Keep on exhibiting, that's the real fun of this hobby." He was right. Each time I have exhibited this set as it continued to grow, I would enjoy the many hours that I would stand by the exhibit and speak with anyone who would express an interest in the collection, many of whom had some knowledge of "early US coins."

My thanks also go to Del Bland, who has been keeping and sharing with me his data base on large cent provenances for years and has personally viewed and verified for his own grading for condition census purposes all of my large cents. A special thank you to Tony Terranova for finding and presenting to me the 1796 newspaper which is being used as the background for the front cover. Thanks also to Tom Mulvaney and Bob Meyers for their great photographs taken of these coins so that they may be so well documented for future generations of collectors. A special thank you for the considerable effort of Mike Hodder, who has written (and edited from other sources) the copy for this catalog, including my notes and research accumulated through the years, and to Jan Eric Blamberg for his work on putting all the pieces together to make it into what it has become. In addition, my thanks to Ron Landis of the Gallery Mint Museum for his work in solving the 1-1/2 cent overstrike puzzle and in his efforts in creating such realistic reproductions of this classic year set for everyone to enjoy for themselves, if they can't afford to buy the originals.

Finally, I would like to thank all those collectors/dealers who previously owned some of these (or former) coins in this collection, who had the presence of mind to take (or keep) these coins out of circulation and put them in their respective collections, and finally pass them on, to give me a "turn" to explore each coin's workmanship and record their "images" for future generations. Among some of the more notable are: Dr. C. A. Allenburger, Harold Bareford, F. C. C. Boyd, Virgil M. Brand, Joseph Brobson, Robinson S. Brown, Jr.; Amon Carter, Henry Chapman, George Clapp, John H. Clapp, T. James Clarke, George H. Earle, Jr.; Thomas L. Elder, Louis E. Eliasberg, Jr.; Dr. George P. French. John Work Garrett, Frederic W. Geiss, Herman Halpern, Charles E. Harrison, Hon. Jimmy Hayes, Henry H. Hines, Abraham Hepner, Charles Jay, John Story Jenks, Dr. J. Hewett Judd, Dr. Kettermann, Lester Merkin, R. L. Miles, Jr.; Henry C. Miller, Roy E. Naftzger, Jr.; Howard Newcomb, Henry C. Norweb, David Proskey, Jack H. Robinson, Ellis Robison, Lelan G. Rogers, John L. Roper, 2nd; Elmer Sears, Dr. William H. Sheldon, Norman Stack, Floyd Starr, William H. Woodin, Karl Wurtzbach and others.

**THE FACE VALUE OF THESE 92 UNITED STATES MINT COINS
IN THE 18TH CENTURY WAS \$57.12**

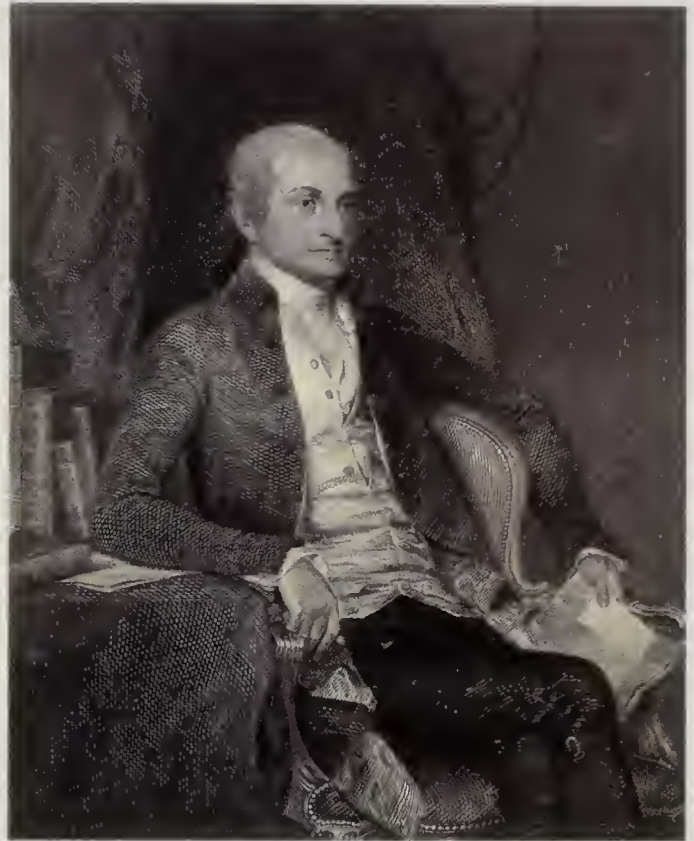
John Whitney Walter

1796 - A YEAR OF TRANSITIONS

by
David T. Alexander

Two men dominated the American political scene during 1796, one a President, the other an immediate past Supreme Court Chief Justice. Not at first concerned with elections or the more immediate actions of day-to-day politics was former Supreme Court Chief Justice John Jay (1745-1829). By birth a New York state aristocrat, Jay had begun his political career in 1776 as one of the more conservative members of the Continental Congress. He had originally opposed independence, fearing it as a possible opening wedge for democratic mob rule. Once Congress had voted for independence (in his absence), he backed it without reserve. Under the Confederation, Jay had worked to settle outstanding frontier questions with Spain and Britain with some minor success.

As the first Chief Justice of the new Supreme Court from 1789 to 1795, Jay worked cautiously to assert the supremacy of the new and untried Federal government. His decision in the case of *Chisholm vs. Georgia* upheld the right of a citizen of the U.S. to sue another state of the Union, although the backlash from his decision led to adoption of the 11th Amendment to the Constitution. On March 8, 1796, Federal authority received another boost in *Hylton vs United States*, which upheld the constitutionality of a controversial Congressional Act setting a tax on carriages.



John Jay (1745-1829)

Today, the New York jurist may be best remembered for the pivotal agreement with Great Britain that was immediately dubbed "Jay's Treaty." This document attempted to settle outstanding grievances between the U.S. and the former mother country, but was to prove durably controversial. Jay's negotiations with Britain's Foreign Secretary Lord Grenville were deliberately undercut by Alexander Hamilton through the British envoy in Philadelphia. As written, the treaty settled one flashpoint, the long-festering problems on the turbulent frontier of the Old Northwest, where British agents had never ceased intriguing with the Indians against the United States.

Also addressed were knotty questions of American merchants' pre-Revolutionary debts and the continuing difficulties of displaced American Loyalists and their lost property. Anti Federalists outdid themselves in denunciation of the treaty, calling it a sell-out, the surrender of a bucolic American to the diabolically adroit, world-wise British. In fact, the treaty's major defect was its failure to validate America's commercial rights as a neutral power during the ongoing French-British struggle. Failure to protect American shipping and seamen led ultimately to the War of 1812. Nonetheless, the treaty headed off immediate war with Britain, then America's leading commercial partner and was signed on Nov. 19, 1794. The U.S. Senate gave its consent June 24, 1795, and the treaty was signed by President George Washington on August 14, with ratifications exchanged by the signatory governments on Oct. 28. The U.S. House of Representatives underlined the controversial nature of the agreement by approving the treaty by only three votes.

The French Republic's ruling Directory responded to the treaty as to a bee sting, announcing that it would not receive American envoy Charles Cotesworth Pinckney as successor to Minister James Monroe, and officially severed diplomatic relations with the U.S. at the end of 1796. The French government was euphoric over the epic Italian military campaign and intoxicating victories of its youthful general, Napoleon Bonaparte.

The U.S. mattered little in military and naval terms. On November 4, a treaty was signed with the Bey of Tripoli (now Libya) agreeing to pay tribute to his corsair fiefdom. There was no effective U.S. Navy and the Tripoli agreement mirrored an earlier tribute treaty with the Sultan of Morocco. It would be eight years until the marines stormed “the halls of Tripoli” and put an end to this piratical tribute.

The after-shocks of Jay’s Treaty were soon felt in the Congressional elections of 1796. Identified with Alexander Hamilton, the elitist Federalist Party maintained its dominance for the moment by gaining one Senate seat for a majority of 20 to 12. In the House, the party gained four seats to create a majority of 54 to 48. This would be the last year of Federalist gain, and the once-dominant party would now begin its long slide into oblivion.

The third election of a President of the United States was slated for December. George Washington electrified the country by announcing that he would not seek a third term as President. A methodical thinker always seeking to have his position understood by the American people, Washington released the document announcing his withdrawal from public life, known forever after as his Farewell Address. Written in large part by Hamilton, the address was intended to strengthen the Federalist position in the coming election and weaken that of opposition front-runner Jefferson.

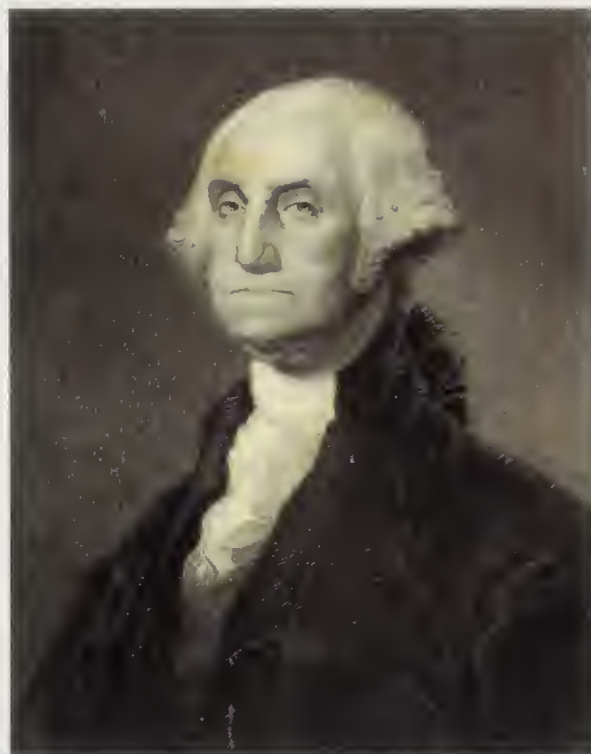
The document was first published in Philadelphia’s *Daily American Advertiser* on September 17, and was subsequently published in most U.S. newspapers. Though called an “address,” this statement of belief and political testament was never delivered orally anywhere, although generations of school children in after years would commit it to memory as if it had been delivered as a speech.

The first purpose of the address was to state that the President would not accept a third term. His decision was not to be taken as a lessening of zeal for public service or gratitude for the citizens’ past support. Washington was convinced that becoming, in effect, President for life, he would undermine republican institutions, which he held should not depend forever on any chief executive.

Next, he shared with his readers his deep-seated loathing for political parties and partisan politics. Washington was opposed to the existence of political parties to the end of his days. He never understood why his cabinet had become divided into Federalists centered on Alexander Hamilton and Democratic Republicans identified with Thomas Jefferson. He persisted in the belief that this division was purely personal in nature and therefore all the more deplorable.

Only “a small but artful minority” of political opportunists profited from parties, he insisted, and parties increased sectional tensions within the new republic while providing dangerous opportunities for undesirable demagogues. Washington Medal collectors know his views from John Adams Bolen’s 1864 Letter to Hamilton Medal, whose reverse records Washington’s words deploring party divisions, I hope that liberal allowances will be made for the political opinions of each other. Without these I do not see how the reins of government are to be managed or how the union of the states can be much longer be preserved.

Reflecting the conservative economic thinking of Hamilton, the first President then urged his listeners to cherish the public credit of the United States. It was Hamilton who had insisted on the vastly unpopular step of redeeming the bonds and fiscal paper of the Confederation and paying off the preceding government’s national debt at par, though most bonds were held by speculators who had acquired them for next to nothing. Few patriots had their wartime loyalty rewarded by this redemption, but the process had established the new constitutional government on a solid financial foundation quite unlike that of the bankrupt and venal Confederation.



*Early 19th Century portrait of George Washington
after Rembrandt Peale*

The Farewell Address closed with a presentation of Washington's views on America's future foreign relations. Many school children and more than a few historians believe that Washington opposed all "entangling alliances" with European powers, a view that would be boldly asserted by isolationist thinkers in 1914-17 and 1939-41. In fact, the President inveighed only against "permanent" alliances with any European country. He actually supported the concept of short-term alliances such as that of the U.S. and France in the American Revolution, which he said could work to the country's interest.

He cautioned the citizens against "habitual hatred or an habitual fondness" for any nation. Realistically he noted that "a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils." As a trading nation physically removed from the storms and stress of Europe, Washington urged that "The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible."

Modern Americans little understand how much like a Third World country the infant U.S. had been in the chaotic years following the Revolution. It is no exaggeration to say that only the stature and prestige of Washington made possible the writing and adoption of the Constitution that rescued the floundering nation by creating a strong central government.

Washington's true character has been obscured by the adulation of myth-makers such as Mason Locke "Parson" Weems. In fact, his self-discipline and his ability freely to relinquish the highest office made the successful continuation of the new government possible. As he expressed in closing his Farewell Address, "With me, a predominant motive has been to endeavor to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions, and to progress without interruption to that degree of strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking the command of its own fortunes."

Washington's withdrawal from the Presidency appeared to throw the contest wide open, but the commanding strength of the Federalists, with whom Washington was identified, determined the outcome. December balloting took place in the Electoral College, which consisted of delegates elected by the state legislatures and reflected party strength in each state. Federalist candidate John Adams of Massachusetts, the humorless, intellectually brilliant little gadabout who had described himself as "the most hated man in America" won the Presidency by 71 votes to 68 for his Democratic Republican opponent Thomas Jefferson. Under the rules of election then in force, Jefferson became the Vice President.

Other significant players in the election were South Carolina Federalist Charles C. Pinckney with 59 votes, and New York Democratic Republican Aaron Burr (of whom much more would be heard in 1804) with 30 votes. This would be the last Federalist triumph, as Adams' split with Hamilton would hopelessly divide the party, whose elitist stance was alienating many influential Americans and whose power base on the Atlantic seaboard and the northeast would soon fall behind the developing West.

Western development was well underway in the Spring of 1796, when the first of a series of land auctions sold off 640-acre tracts in the Northwest to the highest bidder. There was much grumbling that the tracts were designed for purchase by land speculators rather than ordinary settlers. On September 30, General Moses Cleaveland of the Connecticut Land Company laid out a new city at the juncture of the Cuyahoga River and Lake Erie. Carved out of the 3 million-acre Western Reserve of Connecticut, the city was to be named Cuyahoga. Cleaveland's associates insisted on naming after him, but carelessly misspelled the name as Cleveland.

Further South, Tennessee joined the Union on June 1 after a constitutional convention held in Knoxville. With 60,000 residents, the new slave state would elect a single delegate to Congress. First Governor was frontiersman John Sevier, formerly governor of the abortive State of Franklin that had been crushed by North Carolina forces in 1788.

The issue of slavery had been rather casually brushed aside by the framers of the Constitution, but the subject began to heat up during 1796. John Jay was known to oppose slavery in New York State and headlines were made by William Tucker of the College of William and Mary when he announced his belief that slavery was a violation of the high moral purpose enshrined in the Bill of Rights.

America's early technological advances were already apparent in 1796. The first suspension bridge was built linking Uniontown and Greensborough, Pennsylvania. The span crossed Jacob's Creek, and was based on engineering work of James Finley of Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Less happy was the experience of America's premier steamboat pioneer, John Fitch (1743-1798). Fitch had demonstrated a fully operating paddle

steamer to the Constitutional Convention in 1789 and had another vessel in regular service on the Delaware River in 1790. Fitch demonstrated an operating screw propeller steamboat on New York City's Collect Pond during 1796 but failed to obtain financial backers and committed suicide in 1798. It is bizarre that most Americans identify Robert Fulton as the "inventor" of the steamboat, though his ship was built 11 years after Fitch's Collect Pond demonstration.

The year 1796 was illuminated by significant achievements in both visual and performing arts in the young United States. The nation's premier practitioner of the neo-classic style of portraiture, Gilbert Stuart (1755-1828) created his *Athenaeum Portrait of George Washington*. Newport, Rhode Island native Stuart began his career as a portraitist as a pupil of Cosmo Alexander. He studied in Scotland and England, working in the highest circles of British society despite the outbreak of war in America. Stuart was as notorious for high living as famous for the quality of his art. Returning to the U.S. in 1793, he painted Philadelphia's political and social leadership from Adams and Jefferson to Mrs. Richard Yates.

His Washington portraits included what art historians have characterized as the "Vaught type" bust, "Lansdowne" type full-length figure and his most enduring success, the unfinished "Athenaeum Head," named for the Boston Athenaeum which had commissioned the painting. Stuart completed only the face in this portrait, but his success in capturing Washington's character transformed this unfinished portrait into the classic icon of the Pater Patriae. Its use on millions on one-dollar notes has made the Athenaeum likeness the most widely recognized Washington portrait.

One of Connecticut's celebrated "Hartford Wits," Bethel-born Joel Barlow had already enjoyed an varied career as poet, lawyer, radical theorist of the French Revolution and diplomat for the United States by 1796. His epic poems, the *Vision of Columbus* and *The Columbiad* were widely admired in his time, but today he is recalled only for his humorous 1796 poem, *The Hasty Pudding*, a paen to the popular frontier fare of cornmeal mush.

On the American stage, Dec. 20 saw noted British actor Joseph Jefferson make his New York debut with The American Company in *Edwina and Angelina* by Victor Pellisier. Jefferson had appeared in Boston a year earlier in *The Surrender of Calais*. Another New York dramatic landmark was the production of *The Archers, or the Mountaineers of Switzerland*, an American adaptation of Friedrich von Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell* featuring the music of Benjamin Carr with libretto by William Dunlap. In publishing, this was also the year of the first American printing of the collected works of the plays of William Shakespeare.

In New York City, only recently the nation's capital, one of America's earliest museums flourished under the name "The American Museum under the Patronage of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order." This institution was founded by New York merchant John Pintard (1759-1844), an irrepressible booster of American history who had been a mover in creating the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1789. In 1790, Pintard founded the American Museum as a worthy repository for papers, books and manuscripts of American history.

Pintard went to debtor's prison in 1792 after signing nearly a million dollars in notes of former Confederation Superintendent of Finance Superintendent Colonel William Duer. The high-living Duer's extortion of a \$10,000 bribe from contract coiner James Jarvis doomed the contract Fugio Cent coinage in 1787.

The American Museum soon became a slightly raffish "cabinet of curiosities" under the direction of Gardiner Baker, whose tastes ran to live animals, natural history specimens and a remarkable collection of coins, medals and tokens. Museum historian Walter Muir Whitehill, in his *Independent Historical Societies*, dismissed the American Museum as an undignified parody which fell into the hands of P.T. Barnum before burning to the ground in 1865.

More recent research has revealed a more creditable role for the American Museum, especially its role in early U.S. numismatics. Increasingly focussing on machine politics, the Tammany Society divested itself of the museum in 1794. Baker remained its director, but the institution arrived at its low point with a smash-and-grab plundering of the coin collection. There were two separate thefts from the collection, the second on April 20, 1796. Taken were French and British rarities including a Commonwealth Crown and Crowns of King Charles II and French Sun King Louis XIV. Apparently some coins remained after Barnum's take-over, but all perished in the final conflagration of 1865.

In many ways, 1796 was a watershed year, including among its many events the transition from an infant republic guided by the firm hand of Washington to an increasingly mature nation whose constitutional routines were well established. In politics, monetary affairs, the arts and technology, a discerning eye could see the broad outlines of what 19th century America was to become.

THE COINAGE OF 1796

by R.W. Julian

Although most collectors tend to think of 1793 as the most important year of the early mint, there were great changes in the coinage during 1796 as well. Not only were three denominations minted for the first time but there was new artwork for the coinage. It was the first full year as director for Elias Boudinot and he left an important legacy for future numismatists in these twelve months.

The silver coinage of 1796 was light compared to 1795 for several reasons, one of which was a major scandal. In 1794, when silver coinage had commenced, Mint Director David Rittenhouse, with advice from Assayer Albion Coxé, had changed the amount of pure silver put in the coinage. He added precious metal to each coin, but did not change the gross weight. Rittenhouse's action in effect defrauded each depositor of about one percent. When Elias Boudinot became director in late October 1795, he discovered what was going on and ordered an immediate return to the legal standard. Word got out, however, and depositors stayed away in droves during 1796 and 1797. With less silver coming in and the public wary of the Mint, Boudinot had fresh problems. Less bullion means less work and the skilled workmen needed to be retained for those times in which silver and gold would come in heavily once more.

With all of the above in mind, Boudinot decided to coin the Quarter Dollar for the first time, as a "make-work" project. None was struck in 1794 or 1795 for the simple reason that plenty of Spanish two Reales (equal to the Quarter) were in daily use throughout the



Washington REPUBLIC AMERICA Medal

United States, even on the frontier. These were mostly struck at the Mexico City Mint, though a fair number were made at Spanish mints in South America. During February and March 1796, Chief Engraver Robert Scot prepared the necessary hubs and dies for this new coinage. In early April a mere eighteen hundred Quarters were delivered and this was followed by another 4,000 or so pieces in May and June. The total of 1796 Quarters was only 6,146 pieces, counting a further 252 of February 1797. Oddly enough, there are several 1796 Quarters known in prooflike uncirculated. The Mint normally kept such coins on hand to sell at face value and perhaps a visitor obtained several pieces at one time and these were kept intact for a century or so until they passed into collecting circles.

Although 1796 Half Dollars are known, they were not struck in 1796 but rather 1797. There were about 10,000 Half Dimes made in this year, however, and one variety is of importance in that it shows that plans for 1795 were aborted. This is the well-known overdate, 1796/5.

When Elias Boudinot became director in October 1795 he had, as noted above, ordered a suspension of the silver coinage and all accounts brought up to date. After that he specifically directed that all silver coins meet the legal standard as established by the 1792 basic mint law.

We know that Boudinot ordered coinage of Half Dimes in late 1795 because a die with this date existed before being redated to 1796. Had it not been for the unexpected death of Assayer Albion Coxé in late November, today's collector would have the opportunity to own a 1795 Draped Bust Half Dime. The 1796 Half Dime is also interesting for another variety. The word LIBERTY appears as LIKERTY because the letter "B" in the die was not properly punched and part of the die disintegrated as a result of die lapping.

Unlike the Half Dimes, the Dimes of 1796 are more straightforward, although minor varieties do exist. Apparently Boudinot had not planned for the Dime in 1795 because there is no overdate known for this year. The Dime, however, is much like the Quarter in that this is the first coinage for the denomination. The first delivery of Dimes was in mid-January 1796, indicating that the dies were being prepared in 1795, however. Only about 22,000 pieces were coined in 1796. There was little demand for Dimes in 1796 because of the widespread use of the Spanish one Real piece. It was equivalent to 12½ Cents which was the reason many items were priced this way in the early United States. There were eight Reales in a Dollar, which is why we sometimes say "two bits" for 25 Cents.

The 1796 calendar-year mintage for the silver Dollar was nearly 73,000 pieces, which was fairly heavy considering the small amounts of silver bullion that came in during the year.

In the gold coinage for 1796 we find the third new denomination, the Quarter Eagle. In the meantime the mint struck both Half Eagles and Eagles, as they had done in 1795. There was no change of design for either of these denominations. It is an odd fact that all of the Half Eagles dated 1796 are from an overdated obverse die, 1796/5.

Except that it is not an overdate, the 1796 Eagle (\$10.00 gold) is similar to the Half Eagle. Only about 4,100 were struck in 1796 (about two thousand less than the Half Eagle) but the values are roughly the same. The 1796 Eagle is worth somewhat less in the upper grades, however, and is more available in Uncirculated than its smaller brother.

The most interesting gold coinage of 1796 is the Quarter Eagle. There was little demand for this denomination and it was another of Boudinot's "make-work" projects. The new coin also marked a departure from earlier designs. In Europe it was traditional for the national coat of arms to appear on the coinage. It is likely that Boudinot, after consultation with President George Washington, decided to put the Great Seal of the United States on the coinage; this would put our coins on a par with the civilized world. During July and August 1796 Chief Engraver Robert Scot, with the possible help of his assistant John Smith Gardner, prepared the necessary hubs and dies for this coinage. The first obverse die did not have stars in it because, no doubt, it was felt that the Great Seal on the reverse showed the stars effectively and they were not needed on both sides. The first Quarter Eagle coinage came in September 1796 with a mere 66 pieces delivered by the coiner. As there are two reverse varieties, it seems likely that the first reverse broke after the 66th piece and another reverse had to be made before the coinage resumed in early December with a further 897 pieces. In early 1797 a second obverse die, with stars but dated 1796, was used to strike another 432 pieces. Even though less were made, the revised design is the same as was coined through 1807 and there is therefore less type-collector pressure. The Great Seal reverse has come under modern criticism for having the arrows in the eagle's right claw. By the rules of heraldry, if the eagle has the arrows in its right claw it is preparing for war while in the other signifies peaceful intentions. It is the opinion of this writer that there was no mistake in the coinage design. The engraver, Robert Scot, was the same person who had cut the original Great Seal in 1782 while Elias Boudinot was on the committee that fixed the final design. It seems likely that the American government was signaling to the world that we were ready to fight against threats to our liberties, both on the frontier and from abroad. The point would have been lost on the Indians, but not on Europeans who stirred them up.

The last factor in the coinage of 1796 was copper. It is as interesting as the silver and gold although no new denominations were introduced. At the end of 1795, due to the rising cost of copper, the weights of the Cent and Half Cent had been reduced by a considerable margin in order that the mint not issue coins at a loss. From 1793 to 1795 the Cent and Half Cent had lettered edges, but with the change in weight this device was scrapped and plain-edged pieces were now the standard. The reduced-weight coinage began at the end of December 1795 and, oddly enough, carried the old date for several months into 1796.

For the Half Cent the "1795" plain-edged coinage extended at least until March 1796. There were about 109,000 Half Cents delivered of this variety but there are some interesting variations. In early 1795 the Mint had purchased a large quantity of Talbot, Allum, and Lee cent tokens; these had been made for a New York firm when Cent coins were scarce. These tokens were rolled down to the proper thickness and Half Cent planchets cut out of them. It is possible for the astute collector to locate 1795 plain-edged Half Cents with the Talbot, Allum, and Lee under-type. Sometimes it is even possible to find part of the lettered edge from the tokens. There were 1796 Half Cents made, but only a few exist today and these are all extremely rare. A few thousand were made but the number struck is uncertain although various estimates (usually in the 6,000 to 7,000 range) have been made. These were struck at various times in the summer and fall of 1796. The 1796 Half Cents come in two varieties: with and without pole for the Liberty cap.

As with the Half Cents, the reduced-weight Cents dated 1795 were struck well into 1796. These are not especially difficult to locate, but the condition obtained is merely a matter of cost.

In about April 1796 the current date was finally used for the Liberty Cap coinage. About 110,000 pieces were struck in April and May and the value is about the same as the 1795 plain-edged pieces in fine condition; for higher grades they are somewhat scarcer.

There was no copper coinage between May and July, but in the latter month the Mint began to coin the 1796 Draped Bust Cents. These were struck through the end of the year or perhaps a few weeks into 1797. The design had first been seen on the silver coinage of October 1795; the original sketches for this had been done by the eminent artist Gilbert Stuart. Because of continuing troubles with a supply of copper, the coinage of the 1796 Draped Bust Cents was fitful over the next several months; it was either boom or bust. There is a general estimate that about 365,000 pieces were struck of this date.

As the year 1796 closed, one suspects that Director Elias Boudinot was happy to see it go. With all of the new denominations, shortage of bullion, and design changes, the year had certainly been a trying one. Those collectors who specialize in the issues of 1796 have their work cut out for them. (Courtesy of *COINAGE*)



The First U. S. Mint

COINS OF THE YEAR 1796

A CONDITION CENSUS DIE STUDY YEAR SET

John wrote an introduction to the coins in his 1796 set, which was part of the display at ANA and other coin meetings. His introduction contains much numismatic information gleaned from many sources. Stack's feels that John's introduction is important for understanding the significance of his achievement, as well as for the numismatic history of 1796. We have, therefore, decided to present it here, essentially as it was written, so that collectors may share in the rewards of John's numismatic endeavor.

1796 was the **only year** during the Philadelphia Mint's first 56 years of operation (1793-1849) in which every authorized denomination was struck for general circulation, Half Cent through Eagle. To illustrate this point, no Quarters were struck from 1797 through 1803, no Dollars were struck for circulation from 1804 through 1835, no Eagles were struck from 1805 through 1837, no Half Cents were struck from 1837 through 1839, and no Half Cents were struck for circulation from 1840 through 1848 (Proofs, only were coined). Thus, from 1793 until the start of 1849, only the year 1796 had its full year set complement of coins struck. It was, therefore, the only year until 1849 for which all the denominations authorized were actually struck.

The early years of the Mint's history are a story of difficulties slowly or imperfectly overcome. Problems with obtaining skilled workers and craftsmen were not finally resolved until long after 1796. Difficulties in procuring or manufacturing rollers for the reduction works or good steel for coinage dies continually plagued the Mint before the 1820's. The problem of where to obtain copper of sufficient quality to allow it to be rolled into planchets for Half Cents and Cents was never solved, forcing the Mint to import finished planchets from England, an expedient hated by Thomas Jefferson. If these were not sufficient to jeopardize the Mint's survival, there were those in Congress who were opposed to the government being in the coin making business. Their opposition created financial crises for the Mint's funding and led to investigative committees whose rancor and lack of impartiality was remarkable even for their times. Yet, despite all the problems facing the Mint, just four years after its legal establishment the Mint managed, in 1796, to strike a quantity of every denomination then authorized by Congress. This was no mean feat, especially when we remember that Philadelphia was a hotbed of yellow fever and that the city essentially closed down every summer until the marshes were finally drained in the 1800's and the mosquitoes moved elsewhere.

The die numbers/letters between parentheses, i.e.: (1-A) or (1a-A for a sub-variety) given for each coin in the descriptions to follow, indicate the die types for obverses (shown as numbers) and reverses (shown as letters), for each coin. Ninety-two dies (46 obverses and 46 reverses) were used for striking 1796 dated coins. All but one die, the Quarter Eagle "A" reverse (of which only three known coins exist out of a total mintage of 66, two of which reside in the Harry Bass Numismatic Research Foundation), are contained in the collection listed, below.

The term "Ex:" indicates the previous "provenance" (collector/owner), when known, of each of the coins described, starting with the first owner. In cases where there has been a succession of many known owners, some of the names have been omitted in the interests of brevity.

Mintage totals shown are estimates made using statistical analysis based upon warrants recorded by Mint deliveries to the Treasury on the date such deliveries were made. However, the Mint did not record on those warrants the dates struck on the coins, as it was its policy to keep using existing dies until they were no longer usable. In many cases, therefore, coins struck in 1796 had 1795 dates and similarly, some 1796 dated coins were struck after 1796. Mintage estimates have been made for certain die varieties by Breen, Hilt, and others, based upon delivery warrant figures and incomplete mint records. [The estimates, unfortunately, are really more like "guesstimates" and in the interests of technical accuracy in descriptions all estimates of mintages have been dropped unless they are based upon solid Mint data.]

Most of the coins in this collection are in the "Conditions Census." The term "Condition Census" is defined as a compilation (usually the top 10, from the finest to the 10th finest known) of the best specimens of a specific variety of coin known by numismatic scholars to exist. The ranking in the Condition Census of each coin in this collection (if it is, indeed, within the top 10) has been assigned as believed by the consignor and is listed as: "Finest," "Second Finest," etc. If more than one coin has the same grade, it is described as "tied" for that particular rank. If there is not enough data published on the number of coins known in high grade ("population census") of any particular denominational variety to form a Condition Census, then the coin has been described with the cataloguer's best estimate of the Condition Census or as "Finest Seen."

The first four coins, offered below as lots 1701-1704, were not part of his 1796 ANA exhibits, because the rules of exhibit for Class 1 (U. S. Coins) excluded tokens, which were in a different exhibit class.

THE JOHN WHITNEY WALTER COLLECTION
THE COINS OF 1796
AN UNIQUE CONDITION CENSUS DIE-STUDY YEAR SET
PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
FIRST SESSION
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1999
6:30 P.M. SHARP
LOTS 1701 - 1796



Numismatic Consultants: Harvey G. Stack, Lawrence R. Stack, John Whitney Walter
Numismatic Cataloguer: Michael Hodder
Feature Articles: John Whitney Walter, David T. Alexander, R.W. Julian, Ron Landis
Design and Production: Jan Eric Blamberg

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In accordance with the terms of sale, each successful bidder also agrees to pay a buyer's charge of fifteen percent (15%) of the winning bid recognized by the auctioneer.

THE COLONIAL COINS OF 1796

1796 CASTORLAND TOKENS

The Castorland Tokens were struck in Paris by the Castorland Company, which was formed to open up unsettled lands in upstate New York and to encourage the population of new towns on the company's holdings. Each member of the board of directors of the company received an annual token instead of any cash payment for his services. These tokens, called by the French *jetons de presence*, are the Castorland Tokens. After only a few years, the company ceased functioning. The token dies survived, being taken to the Paris Mint, where restrikes were made for many, many years until the obverse die broke, when a new one was made. Original Castorland Tokens are very rare and are usually found in circulated condition. Restrikes are commoner and are usually found in Proof.

THE 1796 CASTORLAND TOKEN DESIGN TYPES

On the obverse of the Castorland Token is a female head representing the Franco-American colony of Castorland. On top of her head she wears a crown in the shape of a Roman city's walls, which symbolizes that the colony will be built around a city. The reverse of the token shows a goddess standing next to a sugar maple tree. At her feet are a sheaf of wheat and a small sickle. In her right hand she holds a cornucopiae, a symbol of wealth and abundant harvests. In her left she holds the kind of auger still used today to tap into sugar maple trees to reach the sweet sap. She stands beside a tree that has been drilled and tapped, and we can see the sugar maple sap running out of the spigot into the sap bucket below. At the bottom of the reverse is the figure of a beaver, the symbol of the Castorland colony, because "castor" in Latin means "beaver."

VERY RARE SILVER ORIGINAL 1796 CASTORLAND TOKEN



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1701

(Enlarged)

1701 1796 Castorland Token. Breen 1058. Original Dies. Silver. 230.7 gns. Choice Extremely Fine. Very rare.

Obverse and reverse surfaces flat, not convex. Edge reeded by a Castaing machine, showing one area of overlap. These two features characterize the original striking. No signs of any spidery-looking die rust at the sap bucket's right handle. Struck from the perfect states of both sides. Both sides are a lovely rich silver with dee

gold and russet overtones. The fields are semi-reflective, with some faded flash remaining. Both sides are still sharp, with considerable amounts of even the smaller design details still bold. No signs of mishandling anywhere, just clean "honest" wear, making this a very clean coin for the grade. Real original strikes are very rare.

Ex Bowers & Ruddy's sale of the New York Public Library Collection, October 1982, lot 2091; Stack's sale of the John L. Roper, 2nd Collection, December 1983, lot 352; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. The first African-American church, the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, was incorporated in New York City on March 28, 1796.

A SECOND SILVER 1796 CASTORLAND TOKEN



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1702

(Enlarged)

1702 1796 Castorland Token. Breen 1058. Original Dies. Silver. 222.8 gns. Extremely Fine.

A second. Obverse die beginning to buckle, creating a distinct convexity on that side. Reverse side flat, as expected. Struck from the original dies. Edge also reeded by a Castaing machine, showing one area of overlap in

the reeds. Rich silver gray with traces of pale gold overtones. No signs of mishandling at all. Obverse die perfect; reverse die shows spiderweb rust at sap bucket handle.

The Year 1796 in History. The first elephant in America since prehistoric times was landed at New York City on April 13, 1796.

1796 MYDDELTON TOKENS

The 1796 Myddelton Tokens were struck by Boulton and Watt at their Soho Manufactory in Birmingham, England. They were made on the order of Philip Parry Price Myddelton, who wanted Halfpennies for his new colony in Kentucky. The dies were engraved by Conrad Kuchler and the designs were probably Myddelton's own invention. A very small number was struck in silver and copper, most of which were melted. Only a handful of silver specimens survives today, and an even smaller number of copper ones. Myddelton's hopes for a colony were terminated when he was arrested in August, 1796 by the Crown and charged with enticing skilled workmen to leave England for a foreign land. The designs on Myddelton's tokens could not have pleased English authorities.

THE 1796 MYDDELTON TOKEN DESIGN TYPES

The Myddelton Token has always been considered one of the most beautiful of all early American issues. Sylvester S. Croshy, who wrote the still standard book on early American coins, wrote in 1873 that "In beauty of design and execution, these tokens are unsurpassed by any piece issued for American circulation." The obverse shows the goddess Hope, whose symbol is an anchor, presenting a very young boy and girl to the goddess of Liberty, who welcomes them with her outstretched arm. On the ground at Liberty's right is a cornucopiae, symbolic of riches and a plentiful harvest. In front of her is a young olive tree with a victory wreath around it. The obverse message is that hope for a new start lives in Myddelton's settlement in Kentucky. The reverse shows Britannia seated with her head bowed in sorrow, her spear inverted, her sword broken at her feet, the scales of justice lying on the ground, and the fasces lying prone with a Liberty cap on top of them. The reverse message is that British power, authority, and justice have all been overthrown.

VERY RARE SILVER 1796 MYDDELTON TOKEN



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1703

(Enlarged)

1703 1796 Myddelton Token. Breen 1073. Silver. 175.3 gns. Choice Brilliant Proof.

Plain edge. Pleasing medium silver gray in color, with gold, blue and rose toning iridescence. Both sides show full prooflike flash everywhere, in all the smallest design details. On the obverse, Liberty's head and shoulders

were softly struck. Elsewhere the obverse and the entire reverse was very sharply struck, with all design details showing bold and clear. **Very rare:** Breen felt there were between 15 and 20 silver specimens of the 1796 Myddelton Token still in existence.

Ex Doyle Galleries' sale of the Loye L. Lauder Collection, December 1983, lot 208; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. The first American suspension bridge was built this year in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

EXTREMELY RARE COPPER 1796 MYDDELTON TOKEN



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1704

(Enlarged)

1704 1796 Myddelton Token. Breen 1073. Copper. 171.1 gns. Choice Brilliant Proof, red and brown.

Plain edge. Considerable red color can be seen beneath a partial coating of old lacquer. Lacquering Proof red copper coins and medals was popular among collectors in the old days, who felt the coating protected the coin's color and surfaces. Some superficial hairlines can be

seen beneath the lacquer. Both sides were very sharply struck, with all design details showing bold and full, Liberty's head and shoulders strong. As the preceding, struck from the perfect states of both dies. **Extremely Rare:** Breen felt there were only 8 to 10 survivors, a figure that experience shows is probably correct.

Ex Stack's session of Auction '83, July 1983, lot 515; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. The first cookbook written by an American was published this year in Hartford, Connecticut.

THE COPPER COINS OF 1796

The 1796 Half Cent, with a total mintage of only 1,390 coins for both varieties, is the rarest regular issue, non-experimental, copper coin ever issued by the Philadelphia Mint. It is estimated that fewer than 25 exist today of the No Pole variety (only four are known in Uncirculated condition), and possibly as many as 70 exist of the With Pole variety (with about 8 in Uncirculated condition.) The 1796 Large Cents are among the most challenging of any date to collect. The Large Cents described below include more Condition Census specimens of this single date than have ever before been sold at public auction.

A word on the grading of the copper Half and Large Cents that follow. Notes on the Condition Census for the Half Cents are John's own. They are based upon his nearly 40 years of active collecting. In that time, John either owned or saw personally every single high grade 1796 Half Cent that was offered for sale anywhere. Consequently, his Condition Census comments on Half Cents are as close to the numismatic gospel as we are ever likely to get. As for the Large Cents, readers will find two grades listed inside parentheses. This second grade is the one assigned by the keeper of the official Early American Coppers Condition Census, Del Bland. Remarks about the place of John's coins in the Condition Census are also identical to the EAC CC. This is the same CC that will be printed in Walter Breen's book on Large Cents that will be published soon. Since John's coins are such important ones, over the years they have been seen by copper specialists, who have graded them according to their own particular standards. For various reasons, copper enthusiasts are exceptionally demanding in their grading. For example, a coin that shows no signs of wear and has glossy surfaces but is also scratched can be EAC "net" graded as EF-40, even if it looks to non-EAC'ers like an MS-63 coin. Since grading still remains a subjective art and not a science, Stack's fully expects that collectors will make up their own minds about the grade they think should be awarded to any coin.

1796 HALF CENTS

Only two varieties were made. On the first, the obverse die was mistakenly engraved without the Pole holding Liberty's "Phrygian" cap. Apparently, this obverse die cracked in half almost immediately after striking the first coin, because all known specimens existing today have a large horizontal die break across the face of the coin. The die must have broken in half in short order, which required the Mint to dispose of the obverse die and continue with a second die (which was correctly engraved with the pole to the cap). The balance of the production of 1796 Half Cents was then completed with the second obverse die and the original (common to both) reverse die. Most, if not all, of the 1796 Half Cents were struck on cut down Talbot, Allum and Lee One Cent tokens from England, because of the lack of high-quality rolled copper available to the Mint at that time.



No Pole Half Cent



With Pole Half Cent

1796 HALF CENT DESIGN TYPES

The old 1794 obverse design by Robert Scot was re-designed by John Smith Gardner, the Mint's Assistant Engraver. Gardner reduced the size and bulk of Scott's head of Liberty, gave her finer and more detailed curls, and reduced the size of the Liberty cap and raised its position higher on the die. The redesign essentially mirrored what Gardner had already done on the Large Cents (Head of 1795 type). The reverse type remained largely the same, except that the wreath was lighter and ended with just one delicate leaf on each side. Edge lettering was removed at the end of 1795, in time for the 1796 issues. These design changes were initiated on the 1795 Half Cents (including the 1795 No Pole) and was firmly in place and understood by the Mint as 1796 opened. The edges are plain, like the 1796 Cents.



Lot No. 1705



EXTRAORDINARY 1796 NO POLE HALF CENT

Second Finest Known After The Eliasberg Coin



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1705

(Enlarged)

1705 **1796 No Pole. Breen 1a (1-A), Cohen 1. Mint State-64. An extraordinary specimen of this rare type. CC2: Second Finest Known, exceeded only by the Eliasberg coin.**

While the Eliasberg coin could be given a higher technical grade, John chose the “old English Collection” specimen offered here for its overall eye appeal. Both sides are an even, rich golden brown, the color being uniform on both sides. There are traces of faded mint red color on the reverse in some of the protected areas. The surfaces are mostly glossy smooth and satiny on both sides. There are two small areas of planchet roughness on the obverse, but these become invisible as the coin is rotated in the light. The obverse and reverse fields are brightly reflective, with partial flash in places. **Very rare:** only about two dozen specimens are known in all. Behind this coin there are two graded MS-60, then the census falls away to two VF-20's, the Norweb and Robison coins (both of which John owned before he acquired this coin). A small contact mark under E, two other hidden ones in center. Obverse: a continuous and nearly horizontal die break across the coin from 2:30 to 8:45 on the opposite rim, the die state equivalent to Breen's State II; reverse: perfect. Struck on normal Half Cent planchet stock made here in America. Estimated mintage: 390.

It will always be a mystery why the designer of the

obverse omitted the pole from the lower right part of the die. The obverses for the 1793 and 1794 Half Cents all showed the pole running out from behind Liberty's neck. The last dies of 1795 did not, however (obverses 5 and 6). The second obverse die of 1796 shows the pole back again, as do the dies of 1797. Is it possible that someone at the Mint decided that the pole looked strange and out of place, since its end can barely be seen running into the top of the cap on the other side of Liberty's head, and ordered that the last 1795 and first 1796 obverses omit the pole from the design? Then, recognizing that the lack of a pole was an even worse design choice, the same Mint official ordered the pole replaced. We may never know the story. Whatever the reason, the decision has left collectors with one of the great challenges in Half Cent collecting, the 1796 No Pole. Jack Beymer wrote the following about the 1796 No Pole Half Cent back in 1981: “Seldom offered for sale publicly. Even a rumor of one initiates collector frenzy — viewing one produces a catatonic state.” We agree with Jack, especially in the case of John Whitney's magnificent coin. Over the years, in addition to this lot, John has at one time or another owned the Good-4/VG-8 specimen and both the Robison and Norweb coins (each graded VF-20), for a total of four No Poles.

Ex an old English collection; Stack's, privately in 1992; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. In August, Philadelphia became the first city in America to install gas lighting, when local scientists conducted an experimental placement of gas lamps.

MAGNIFICENT 1796 WITH POLE HALF CENT

Tied For Finest Known

*(Enlarged)*

Lot No. 1706

*(Enlarged)*

- 1706 **1796 With Pole. Br.2a (2-A), C.2. Mint State-66, red and brown. A magnificent coin. Tied for Finest Known with the piece in the next lot and another coin from an old English collection.**

This specimen is tied for Finest Known with the piece in the next lot and another coin from an old English collection, Spink Auction, Dec. 1997, lot 347, with "cabinet rub" on top of hair. Neither this coin, the aforementioned Spink lot 347, nor the Reale Coin which follows, both of which recently came out of English collections, were known to Walter Breen when he wrote his Half Cent Encyclopedia. Both sides show nearly 50% original mint red color remaining, the balance of the coin being a nice medium golden brown. The surfaces of this coin are really extraordinary and should be seen by anyone who wants to learn about early U.S. Mint coppers. They are fully satiny smooth and entirely porosity free. The obverse surface has the sheen of the finest silk. If anyone ever wondered what the best the Mint could do in 1796 would look like, he need look no further than the obverse of this coin. The reverse is a trifle porous at top. Full mint luster cartwheels can be seen on both sides, an observation that is almost unheard of for the type. There is enough original mint gloss remaining on both sides to make the surfaces of this coin seem somewhat reflective. The obverse is struck tight on the flan at the lower right, giving the coin a broad border at the upper left and partial denticles there. The reverse is perfectly centered although the

denticles at the upper left are indistinct. Struck on a normal Half Cent planchet. Liberty's hair, the letters in LIBERTY, and the date numerals were very sharply struck. On the reverse, the leaves show their inner details, the letters, denomination, and ribbon bows are likewise sharp. Perfect die states save for minor rust on the surface below Liberty's bust.

At least three of the High CC coins of this type known came from old English collections (see the next lot for another one). The condition of these coins suggests that they were collected not very long after they were struck, possibly being carried to England in the pockets of seamen or travelers. The old story of Major the Lord St. Oswald is now known to have been a fantasy largely created by Walter Breen out of wishful thinking. The existence of some super high grade early date Half Cents and Large Cents which have emerged from old English collections shows that there were close ties between the two countries. Luckily for later collectors, some of those ties involved numismatic affiliations. At one time or another, John Whitney, in addition to the presently offered coin and the Reale piece in the next lot, also owned: the Brobston-Jay coin, MS-64 (now slabbed MS-66BN) and probably fifth finest known; the "River Oaks" coin from Stack's sale of March 1986, MS-62 (now slabbed MS-63BN); the Norweb coin, AU-55+; and the Connecticut Historical Society coin, Good-4; a total of six With Pole Half Cents!

Ex an English collection; Spink America sale of June 1997, lot 390, where it was given a two line unattributed description; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. The first medical textbook on pediatrics was published in Philadelphia this year.

OUTSTANDING 1796 WITH POLE HALF CENT

The Gene Reale Coin

Tied for Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1707

(Enlarged)

1707 1796 With Pole. Br.2a (2-A), C.2. Mint State-66, red and brown. A second outstanding specimen of this popular type. Tied with the coin above and one other for Finest Known honors.

Nearly 50% of the original mint red color still remains on both sides, the balance of the coin being a pleasing medium to deep brown. The surfaces are smooth and hard to the unaided eye, appear microgranular under magnification. Original mint luster cartwheels are visible on both sides. Both sides of the coin were well centered, with full denticles showing on the reverse, those on the obverse looking a trifle softer. Liberty's hair, the letters in LIBERTY, and the date numerals are very sharp on the obverse. On the reverse, the leaves show inner details, and the letters, denomination, and ribbon bows were also sharply struck. Struck on a normal Half

Cent planchet. Perfect die states, showing the re-punching on 9 in the date still bold. Some of the finest specimens of early date Half Cents, Large Cents, and even Silver Dollars have come out of old English collections. There has never been a survey made of public and private coin collections still held in England. Nor has one ever been done for American coins in European collections, for that matter. One can't help but wonder what treasures might turn up if a full survey were ever made. We are reminded of the story John Ford tells, about the gem red 1795 reverse of 1796 Sheldon 79 Large Cent he saw in a Vienna museum in 1985.

Ex an old English collection; Sotheby's sale of the Gene Reale Collection, January 1998, lot 4; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. The first Sunday newspaper, the *Monitor*, was printed on December 18 in Baltimore, Maryland.

1796 LARGE CENTS

In 1796, the Mint bowed to pressure from the Congress to change the style of Liberty's hair, which had created a good bit of controversy since the Mint started striking coins in 1793. Liberty's hair was considered by some to be disheveled and unkempt. Therefore, a new hub was engraved, based upon a drawing by Gilbert Stewart, which was designed to "bind up Liberty's hair" and the same time make her appear more "matronly." This resulted in two main types of Large Cents issued in 1796: the Liberty Cap and the Draped Bust designs. Dr. William H. Sheldon, author of the standard book on Large Cents, *Penny Whimsy*, catalogued and described 10 Liberty Cap die varieties (estimated variety mintage of 109,825) and 28 Draped Bust die varieties (estimated variety mintage of 363,375) plus 6 "Non-Collectible" varieties — for which Sheldon estimated there were, at the time, fewer than three coins known of each. The 1796 Large Cents are, as a whole, generally considered the rarest in high grade of any of the 18th century Large Cents. Twenty-three of the Large Cents in this collection were formerly in Dr. Sheldon's "landmark" personal collection, which was acquired in 1972 by Mr. Roy E. Naftzger, Jr. and subsequently upgraded, where possible. They were "cherry picked" from the best of "Ted" Naftzger's 1796's to become part of the present collection.



Liberty Cap Large Cent



Draped Bust Large Cent

1796 LARGE CENT DESIGN TYPES

The Large Cents of 1796 offer the collector some of the most challenging types and varieties of all in the entire early Cent series.

There are two obverse types found on 1796 Large Cents. The first is the Liberty Cap type. When John Smith Gardner resigned from the Mint early in 1796, engraver Robert Scot quickly substituted his own Liberty Cap head device punch for Gardner's old one. Unfortunately for the Mint, as well as for later collectors, Scot's Liberty Cap head punch had been cut in very high relief. Consequently, the dies that it sunk (six obverses) took up too much of the planchet metal to fill the design types, leaving the reverses of the struck coins usually soft.

The second 1796 obverse type is the Draped Bust. Sometime during the summer of 1796, in July according to Assistant Coiner Adam Eckfeldt, Robert Scot redesigned the obverse for the Large Cent. Copying Gilbert Stuart's drawing which had already been used for the obverse types of the silver coins, Scot created a Large Cent obverse that was quite different from any that had gone before. On Scot's new type, Liberty's bust is draped in the fashionable style of the day. Liberty's hair, which used to stream out from behind her head like a Parisian revolutionary, is now gathered behind her head and tied with a ribbon, although her lowest curls still are free to cascade down the back of her neck. Gone is the Liberty Cap and Pole, design elements which had been present on the denomination since 1793. Scot's Draped Bust type remained in use through 1807, being replaced the following year by John Reich's Classic Head type of 1808.

There are three different reverse types found on the 1796 Large Cents. The first is the Type of 1794 (Sheldon reverses S, U, and V), with the wreath arranged as on the 1794 Large Cents. The second is the Type of 1795, which shows the reverse wreath with just one leaf at each end of the wreath. The third is the Type of 1796, with the reverse wreath designed in the style that continued through 1807.

John Whitney's collection of 1796 Large Cents is complete save only for NC-6, of which only two surviving examples seem to be known. John's collection shows at least one example of each of the 52 dies (25 obverses and 27 reverses). Although John's purpose in forming the set was to obtain a reasonably well struck example of each die used to strike 1796 coins, to study and document the dies used on every denomination for a single year, the effort also produced a complete "variety" set (one of each die marriage) as well. John's set of Cents contains, therefore, one each of every variety presently listed (save one, the NC-6), from Sheldon 81 through Sheldon 119. When one thinks about it, this is a truly remarkable achievement, to assemble a virtually complete set of 1796 Large Cents and not to stop there but to make sure that most are in the Condition Census.

MAGNIFICENT SHELDON 81 LIBERTY CAP CENT

Tied for Second Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1708

(Enlarged)

- 1708 1796 S.81 (1-A). Pole attached to Bust/Double Leaf under N. Low Rarity-3. The First of the Liberty Cap Cents. Mint State-60. The Early American Cents and Penny Whimsy Plate Coin. (EAC: About Uncirculated-55. Tied with One Other for Second Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).

A magnificent Cent. Both sides are pale golden brown in color, with a tinge of the lightest gray. Some faded mint color can be seen in the protected areas of the reverse. The surfaces on both sides are satiny smooth, hard, and porosity free. Full mint gloss can be seen on the obverse and reverse. Mint luster is visible, with par-

tial cartwheels evident. Well struck, with full sharpness in the design details on both sides. Short cut on neck, old fingerspot on back. Struck slightly off center on the reverse to the right but only the ends of the denticles there are off flan, with those at 9:00 longer than those at 3:00. Obverse strike just about perfectly centered. Struck from the perfect states of the dies.

Ex Edward Miller (before 1893); William Hesslein's sale of April 1916, lot 322; Henry C. Hines; William H. Sheldon; T. James Clarke in December 1954; R.E. Naftzger; New Netherlands sale of November 1973, lot 400; Andy Hain; D.E. Steinmetz; 1980 ANA sale, lot 943; T. Terranova; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. The first opera by an American composer was produced in New York City on April 18. *The Archers* had music by Benjamin Carr and a libretto by William Dunlap.

THE SECOND FINEST KNOWN S.82 LIBERTY CAP CENT

The Mougey-French-T.J. Clarke Coin



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1709

(Enlarged)

- 1709 1796 S.82 (1-B). Pole attached to Bust/Triple Leaf under AM and UN. High Rarity-4. Liberty Cap. Mint State-60. The Penny Whimsy and Noyes Plate Coin. (EAC: About Uncirculated-50. The Second Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).

Lovely, rich medium golden brown in color on both sides. Surfaces microporous but appear smooth and hard to the unaided eye. Full mint gloss on both sides, with bright surface reflectivity in fields. Original mint luster cartwheels are unbroken on both sides. The fields are nicely satiny in appearance. The reverse has a definite cameo-like look to it. Well struck and fully sharp everywhere. Clear strike doubling on the reverse, very faint on front. This coin has all the appearance of

one that was deliberately double struck to bring out detail and to create a sharp and pleasing piece. Sheldon once wrote about Uncirculated 1796 Liberty Cap Cents that there are so few of them that they tend to be bought and then drop out of sight for a generation or two. This one is the only Unc. S.82 known. A scattering of tiny ticks on obverse, none disfiguring. The reverse appears nearly pristine. Dies about perfect, the obverse slightly bulged in upper left.

Ex Peter Mougey; William H. Woodin; Tom Elder's sale of September 1919, lot 21; Dr. George P. French; B. Max Mehl's 1929 FPL, lot 97, catalogued there as "Proof"; T. James Clarke in 1949; William Sheldon in April 1972; R.E. Naftzger in February 1992; E. Streiner; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. The first ship to sail to California from an Atlantic port arrived at Monterey on October 29.

TIED FOR FINEST KNOWN S.83 LIBERTY CAP CENT

The Brand-Wurtzbach-Sheldon-Naftzger Coin



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1710

(Enlarged)

- 1710 1796 S.83 (2-B). Pole End Connected to Bust by Die Break/Triple Leaf under AM and UN. High Rarity-4. Liberty Cap. Mint State-63. The Early American Cents, Penny Whimsy, and Noyes Plate Coin. (EAC: About Uncirculated-55. Tied for Finest Known with Two Others).

An interesting coin to grade! Breen graded it Gem Uncirculated. Both Sheldon and Noyes graded it 65 and looking at the coin it's not hard to see why. NGC once graded it 62 and again, knowing what factors this service takes into account when grading copper, it's not hard to see why they came up with a 62 grade. EAC net grades the coin AU-55, which just goes to show how tough EAC net grade standards are, especially on great coins like this. No one will argue that the coin is Uncirculated, from a technical wear point of view. The short obverse scratch probably accounts for the EAC net grade, which would have been AU-59.9999 if there were such a recognized grade. The lack of mint red color and the scratch account for NGC's 62 grade. Breen, Sheldon, and Noyes are closest to reality here, we feel, since

their grade reflects the facts that the coin has no wear, great color, super sharpness, and nearly full luster. After saying all this, however, no matter what the grade collectors want to give this coin, it's still going to be tied for the Finest Known 1796 S.83 when it's all done. The piece is two-tone medium brown and steel gray in color. The surfaces are microgranular but appear hard to the unaided eye. A full mint luster cartwheel can be seen on the reverse and a nearly unbroken one on the obverse. Well struck and fully sharp everywhere save the bases of NT in CENT. Fully centered on both sides, with full denticles showing. Obverse old scratch from the rim between ER down into hair. Obverse die broken from rim above I to tops of ERTY to rim opposite eye; linear field break in front of mouth. Reverse: faint clash at base of wreath.

Ex Virgil M. Brand; Carl Wurtzbach; Charles Mathews in 1944; William Sheldon in April 1972; R.E. Naftzger in February 1992; E. Streiner; John Whitney. The Year 1796 in History. In London, the first ballet to employ toe shoes was produced at Drury Lane.

SHIFT DOUBLE STRUCK S.83 LIBERTY CAP CENT

Tied for Fifth Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1711

(Enlarged)

- 1711 1796 S.83 (2-B). Pole End Connected to Bust by Die Break/Triple Leaf under UN and AM. High Rarity-4. Liberty Cap. Extremely Fine-40. (EAC: Very Fine-35. Tied for Fifth Finest Known).

Breen graded it Almost EF. Noyes called it CC5. Even light brown color on both sides. Surfaces lightly porous but not noticeably so. Shift double struck toward the base of the obverse, the lower left of the reverse, with heavy doubling on the peripheral legends, ghosting

elsewhere, Liberty has two heads, two noses, two eyes, date numerals doubled. Despite the doubling, Liberty's hair strands are separate and sharp and the reverse wreath leaves are strong. Small obverse rim ding at 8:45. Dies appear perfect.

Purchased unattributed at a New York coin show ca. 1973 by Dr. R. Shalowitz; Myles Gersan; Charles Harrison; T. Terranova in February, 1989; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. The same ballet that first put dancers on toe-point also was the first to use aerial special effects.

LOVELY S.84 LIBERTY CAP CENT
The Stickney-Jenks-Sears-Eliasberg Coin



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1712

(Enlarged)

1712 1796 S.84 (3-B). The Low 6/Triple Leaf under UN and AM. Rarity-3. Liberty Cap. Mint State-64, red and brown. (EAC: Mint State-60. Tied with one other for Fifth Finest Known. Six Unc.'s Known).

Both sides of this magnificent Cent are a lovely, deep orange tan, the same color as seen on the best unbronzed 19th century US Mint medals. Traces of faded original mint red color, showing now as a rich light gold, can be seen in the protected areas. The obverse and reverse surfaces are incredibly bright and glossy, with flashy reflectivity in the fields and in some of the hidden areas in the design details of both sides. Some really trivial roughness in places in the obverse fields and the center of the reverse, probably account-

ing for the reduced EAC grade. The EAC CC lists a second MS-60 coin with a Colonel Green-B.G. Johnson pedigree but does not trace the coin further than that. This coin was slabbed by PCGS as "MS-64BN Eliasberg" after the Eliasberg Sale and subsequently "cracked out" by John. Fully sharp on both sides save for the highest waves on Liberty's temple, which show as softly struck. Full obverse denticles, reverse denticles missing from 7:00 to 10:00. Die states just about perfect, only a tiny break at tops OF noticeable.

Ex H. Chapman's sale of the Matthew Adams Stickney Collection, June 1907, lot 1499; H. Chapman's sale of the John Story Jenks Collection, December 1921, lot 6117; Elmer Sears; John H. Clapp; via Stack's in 1942; Bowers and Merena's sale, in conjunction with Stack's, of the Louis E. Eliasberg Collection, May 1996, lot 503; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. In France, royalist uprisings in Normandy and Brittany against the French republic were suppressed by General Hoche.

PEDIGREED S.85 LIBERTY CAP CENT
The Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1713

(Enlarged)

1713 1796 S.85 (3-C). The Low 6/Double Leaf under T of CENT, Leaf Distant from F. High Rarity-5. Liberty Cap. Choice About Uncirculated-55, if not slightly finer. The Gilbert-Elder and Noyes Plate Coin. (EAC: About Uncirculated-50. The Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).

This lovely coin is a pale olive brown on both sides with some light mottling. The obverse and reverse surfaces appear a trifle microgranular in places. Sharply struck, with Liberty's curls and hair detail full on the obverse and some of the reverse leaves with inner details visible. Denticles on both sides nearly complete, just those at the top of the reverse missing. Obverse rim flat and

sharp, reverse rim beveled. Light row of ties across the cap barely visible, couple of mint made rim imperfections on the obverse, old scratch from topmost leaf at right down to E in ONE. Die states appear essentially perfect. Sheldon graded this coin AU-55 in PW. He called S.85 "One of the famous rarities and almost prohibitively scarce above Fine."

Ex Tom Elder's first sale of the Ebenezer Gilbert Collection, July 1909, lot 695; I.O. Granberg; William H. Woodin; U.S. Coin Company's sale of May 1915, lot 166; Dr. George P. French; B. Max Mehl's 1929 FPL, lot 102; I.A. Sternberg; T. James Clarke in 1944; B. Max Mehl in 1948; William Sheldon in April 1972; R.E. Naftzger in February 1992; E. Streiner in May 1992; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. French Jacobin François Babeuf was arrested for treason. Attempts to gain his release by force were unsuccessful and by the end of the year he was doomed to execution.

LOVELY S.86 LIBERTY CAP CENT

The Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1714

(Enlarged)

- 1714 1796 S.86 (3-D). The Low 6/Office Boy reverse. Ghost Leaf under T. Rarity-5. Liberty Cap. About Uncirculated-55. The Noyes Plate Coin. (EAC: About Uncirculated-50. The Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).

This Cent is a nice, light gold and olive brown on both sides with a tinge of orange tan in places. The obverse surface is smooth and hard in the left field and on most of Liberty's bust, just a trifle rough in the right field. The reverse surface is a bit rough at right and on the areas where the ribbon bows and EN of CENT would have been had the dies not been so heavily lapped. Tiny

tics at the top of the cap, small pits on Liberty's neck, a flaw line across the reverse from TE to A2. Denticles on the obverse almost missing at the lower right and at the top of the reverse. Die states appear perfect, given the lapping. Homer Downing graded this coin MS-60 and Sheldon so listed it in EAC. A few years later, Sheldon graded it in PW as "a very nice 50-coin with a coat of paraffin."

Ex S. H. & H. Chapman's sale of the M.A. Brown Collection, April 1897, lot 767; S.H. Chapman's sale of the William F. Gable Collection, May 1914, lot 1268; Elmer Sears; Dr. George P. French; B. Max Mehl's 1929 FPL, lot 109; T. James Clarke in 1944; B. Max Mehl in 1948; William Sheldon in April 1972; R.E. Naftzger in February 1992; E. Streiner in May 1992; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. In February, the French government halted printing assignats, replacing them the next month with mandates backed by the value of public lands.

TRIPLE STRUCK S.86 LIBERTY CAP CENT



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1715

(Enlarged)

- 1715 1796 S.86 (3-D). The Low 6/Office Boy reverse. Ghost Leaf under T. Rarity-5. Liberty Cap. Very Fine-30. (EAC: Very Fine-20. Tied for Sixth Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).

Rich olive brown in color on both sides. The surfaces appear smooth and hard. **Shift triple struck.** The coin was first struck off center to the left and the first strike can be seen as a faint outline in the upper left of the obverse. Then, the coin was repositioned and struck again, but it was still off center, this time too far to the right. Finally, the coin was repositioned for a third time, now a little closer to the center, and struck again. The resulting coin has two bold Liberty profiles com-

plete with eye, nose and mouth. The third date is bold and overlies the second and obscures it. There are two Liberty caps. The letters in LIBERTY are mostly bold. The reverse has the third strike centered and most of its details show clearly. The second strike on the reverse is a jumbled mishmash. The first strike can't easily be seen on the reverse and requires more imagination. No real damage to the coin anywhere save for two tiny reverse rim bruises at 2:30 and 8:30.

Ex F.C.C. Boyd Collection in 1957; New Netherland's Coin Company, privately; John J. Ford, Jr.; Stack's sale of June 1996, lot 1446; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. In October, France successfully captured the island of Corsica, Napoleon's birthplace, from the British navy.

OUTSTANDING S.87 LIBERTY CAP CENT

Tied for Second Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1716

(Enlarged)

- 1716 1796 S.87 (3-E). The Low 6/Double Leaf Left of ONE; Triple Leaf under T of CENT. Low Rarity-3. Liberty Cap. Mint State-60. (EAC: Choice About Uncirculated-50. Tied for Second Finest Known. One Unc. Known).

Both sides are a lovely, very pale brown with tinges of light green and ochre on the reverse (spot removed from reverse, recolored). The obverse and reverse surfaces are both smooth and hard almost everywhere. Fully sharply struck on both sides, with Liberty's hair strands boldly separated and the leaves on the reverse clear. Obverse denticles missing at the lower left, those

on the reverse missing at the top. Minor surface tics here and there, an old spot by S2. Obverse rim beveled, reverse rim flat and sharp. Obverse arc break from the 7 in the date across the tip of Liberty's bust to the pole and then on to the rim, rows of rust spots down into field from Liberty's nose and below her chin. Reverse die clashed twice, some spots of rust to the right of U.

Ex S.H. & H. Chapman's sale of the W.H. Spedding Collection, December 1894, lot 792; Henry Chapman's sale of the George H. Earle Collection, June 1912, lot 3398; Carl Wurtzbach; R.T. Davis; Stack's sale of February 1968, lot 15; Stack's sale of the John L. Roper 2nd Collection, December 1983, lot 449; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. Peace talks between England and France, which had been going on in November and December, finally collapsed and the nations' war continued, unchecked.

LOVELY S.88 LIBERTY CAP CENT

The Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1717

(Enlarged)

- 1717 1796 S.88 (4-E). The Club Pole/Double Leaf Left of ONE; Triple Leaf under T of CENT. Rarity-4. Liberty Cap. Mint State-63. The Early American Cents, Penny Whimsy, and Noyes Plate Coin. (EAC: About Uncirculated-55. The Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).

Both sides are a lovely, deep olive and brown in color. The surfaces are remarkably glossy and hard, with bright reflectivity in most places, even the hidden areas of the design details. Outstanding sharpness everywhere, with Liberty's hair strands separate on the

obverse and the leaves in the reverse wreath showing inner details. The letters in the legends and the numerals in the date are bold and clear. Superficial roughness in the left obverse field and around portions of the reverse periphery. Obverse tic on Liberty's neck, small reverse rim disturbance at 11:45. Die states perfect.

Ex David Prosky; Henry C. Hines; Lillian Scheer in 1948; New Netherland's sale of the Homer K. Downing Collection, 1952 ANA, lot 1724; William Sheldon in April 1972; R.E. Naftzger in February 1992; E. Streiner in May 1992; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. The British blockade of revolutionary France's seaports continued unabated, making manufactured goods steadily more scarce on the continent.

FLIP OVER DOUBLE STRUCK S.88 LIBERTY CAP CENT

A Remarkable Error Cent



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1718

(Enlarged)

- 1718 1796 S.88 (4-E). The Club Pole/Double Leaf Left of ONE; Triple Leaf under T of CENT. Rarity-4. Liberty Cap. Fine-15. (EAC: Fine-15. No Unc.'s Known).

Both sides are pale to medium brown in color. The obverse surface is smooth, the reverse being a trifle granular but not disturbingly so. Flip over double strike. On the obverse are the letters ITED STA OF AMERIC and portions of the wreath from the reverse. The careful observer will notice that the reverse strike on this side was oriented at 90 degrees to the obverse. On the reverse is Liberty's complete profile peeking out

of the wreath when the coin is turned left 90 degrees. Part of her Liberty cap also shows. This is a remarkable error which has wonderful conversation value. Given the fact that the usual reverse die orientation on S.88 is coin turn, it appears to the cataloguer that this error was deliberately made at the Mint by someone who wanted to create something special. Struck from seemingly perfect die states.

Ex Numismatics, Ltd. 1982 FPL; W. Arbuckle; R. Everett in April 1989; Del Bland in April 1989; Dennis Mendelson in October 1989; Dr. Shalowitz; Dennis Mendelson; T. Terranova in June 1995; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. In December, French general Hoche led an armed expedition to the coast of Ireland to aid an uprising against the British. He was prevented from landing by a great storm, dooming the rebels' cause for the while.

DOUBLE STRUCK S.89 LIBERTY CAP CENT



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1719

(Enlarged)

- 1719 1796 S.89 (5-E). The Crowded Head/Double Leaf Left of ONE; Triple Leaf under T of CENT. Rarity-3. Liberty Cap. Fine-15 (EAC: Fine-12. No Unc.'s Known).

Pale to light medium brown in color on both sides. The surfaces are smooth for the grade. **Shift double struck.** The first strike was mostly well centered on both sides. The second was off center to the left on the obverse by nearly 60%. On the obverse can be seen a second Liberty head in the central and upper left part of that side. There are remnants of the second date showing as 796 below the first Liberty's curls. The first

strike's date, the letters in LIBERTY, and Liberty head are largely complete. On the reverse, the second strike was shifted down and to the left by about 60%. Visible on this side are the letters S OF AMERICA from the second strike and all of the first's wreath and the letters in the legend around the rim. Double struck Large Cents are not all that rare, but when they show two Liberty heads and dates and most of the reverse they become rare indeed. Perfect die states.

Ex Denis Loring in February 1983; Superior's sale of the Jack Robinson Collection, January 1989, lot 161; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. Sardinia, which had been allied with Austria against France since May 1794, ceased hostilities against the French by signing the Treaty of Paris, on May 15.

RARE S.90 LIBERTY CAP CENT

Tied For Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1720

(Enlarged)

- 1720 1796 S.90 (5-F). The Crowded Head/Double Leaf under T of CENT and Touching. High Rarity-5. Liberty Cap. Mint State-60, if not slightly finer. The Penny Whimsy and Noyes Plate Coin. (EAC: Mint State-60. Tied for Finest Known. Two Unc.'s Known).

In a side by side comparison between this and the lovely Gene Reale coin sold January 1998 by Sotheby's and purchased by John, the presently offered S.90 was seen to be the (hair's breadth) finer of the two. When Dr. French owned this coin (1920's) he used to show it as a Proof. Both sides are a nice, rich olive brown in color, with a faint tint of ochre in the center of the obverse. The front and back surfaces are bright glossy, smooth and hard in most areas. There is light granularity around the peripheries of both sides. A couple of very

tiny ticks are noted on the obverse but none of them are important. Very sharply struck everywhere, with full detail showing in Liberty's hair strands on the obverse and in the leaves of the wreath on the reverse. Obverse die perfect; reverse unbroken but the die is clearly sinking in the center causing swelling on the coin under ONE and EN below it. Reverse struck with the usually seen medal turn to the die. This coin has a pedigree that reads like a Who's Who of Large Cent collecting. Sheldon, himself, graded this coin MS-60 in PW.

Ex Tom Elder's sale of the Henry C. Miller Collection, April 1917, lot 724, as "Proof;" Elder's sale of the Lewis C. Gehring Collection, August 1921, lot 889; Dr. George P. French; B. Max Mehl's 1929 FPL, lot 105; T. James Clarke in 1948; William Sheldon in April 1972; R.E. Naftzger in February 1992; E. Streiner in May 1992; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. On his accession to the Russian throne, Tsar Paul I dug up the body of his father, Peter III, and ordered it buried beside his mother's tomb. His mother, Catharine the Great, had despised her mad husband and had engineered his death.

HIGH CONDITION CENSUS S.91 LIBERTY CAP CENT

Tied for Fifth Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1721

(Enlarged)

- 1721 1796 S.91 (6-G). The Wide Date/Double Leaf at UN and ICA. Rarity-3. The Last of the Liberty Cap Cents. Choice About Uncirculated-55, if not slightly finer. The early American Cents Plate Coin. (EAC: About Uncirculated-50. Tied with the next for Fifth Finest Known. Two Unc.'s Known).

A lovely Cent, with medium reddish brown color overall, some of the highest areas a darker shade. The surfaces appear smooth and hard, some traces of microgranularity, light roughness at the left on both sides. Traces of original mint gloss can be seen in some of the protected areas on the obverse. Very sharp strike everywhere, Liberty's hair strands separate and some of the leaves on the reverse show inner veins. No damaging or disfigure-

ing marks to be seen anywhere. Denticles full on the reverse, nearly so on the front. Jack Collins saw eight sets of clash marks on this coin when he catalogued it in 1986; the present cataloguer will have to take Jack's word for the number. Die rust shows on Liberty's profile, some to the right of the date, and there are two lines of rust in the right field before Liberty's nose. Sheldon graded this coin MS-60 in PW.

Ex Dr. George P. French; B. Max Mehl's 1929 FPL, lot 101; T. James Clarke in 1944; B. Max Mehl in 1948; William Sheldon in 1957; Dorothy Paschal; Superior's sale of the Robinson S. Brown Collection, September 1986, lot 119; Dr. A. Bennett in April 1992; E. Streiner in October, 1992; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. By the Treaty of San Ildefonso, signed on August 18, Spain allied with France and placed her fleet at France's disposal.

SECOND HIGH GRADE S.91 LIBERTY CAP CENT

Tied with the Preceding for Fifth Finest Known



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 1722



(Enlarged)

- 1722 1796 S.91 (6-G). The Wide Date/Double Leaf at UN and ICA. Rarity-3. The Last of the Liberty Cap Cents. Choice About Uncirculated-55, if not slightly finer. (EAC: About Uncirculated-50. Tied with the preceding for Fifth Finest Known. Two Unc.'s Known).

Rich olive and brown in color, with an area of darker brown on Liberty's neck. Some original mint gloss remains in the fields on both sides. Sharply struck everywhere, with full definition in Liberty's hair strands on the front and considerable inner detail in the leaves of the wreath on the back. Very slightly off

center to the right, with the denticles there gone save for their very ends. No damaging or distracting marks. Struck from a later state of the obverse die than the preceding, with the rust on Liberty's profile and in the field before her nose more advanced. Sheldon wrote in PW "This is the last Liberty Cap cent. It ends an era."

Ex Harmer Raake's sale of the William Beaver Chamberlain Collection, August 1987, lot 6; Dr. R. Shalawitz; C. Harrisan in July 1994; T. Terranova in September 1994; Jahn Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. On October 5, Spain officially declared war on England.

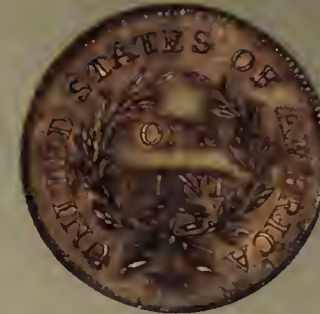
THE FINEST KNOWN S.92 CENT



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 1723



(Enlarged)

- 1723 1796 S.92 (7-H). Close 96, 6 Leaning Right/Single Leaves at Ends. High Rarity-3. The First of the Draped Bust Cents. Mint State-66, red and brown (EAC: Mint State-63, red and brown. The Finest Known. Two Unc.'s Known).

An amazing red and brown Cent. The obverse shows 40% of the original mint red color still remaining while the reverse has nearly 60% full red color. Complete and unbroken luster cartwheels can be seen in the fields on both sides. The obverse shows slight die chatter, probably three times, to lower left, creating three very faint sets of noses and lips (they need magnification to be

seen clearly). Super sharp strike everywhere, with the veins in the reverse leaves and the strands in Liberty's hair bold and clear. Obverse rim beveled, reverse rim flat and sharp. Virtually no obverse denticles show, those on reverse full save for the lower right. Multiple clash marks on both sides but no reverse rim break at the lower right, yet.

Ex an old English collection; Spink America sale of June 1997, lot 391 where it was given a two line description and called a "Penny;" Jahn Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. To help pay the costs of the war with France, the British government floated a public interest bearing loan for 18 million Pounds.

RARE S.NC-1 CENT
Tied for Fourth Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1724

(Enlarged)

- 1724 1796 S.NC-1 (7-I). Close 96, 6 Leaning Right/Double Leaf at Right End. Rarity-6. Draped Bust. Very Good-10. (EAC: Very Good-8. Tied with eight others for Fourth Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).**

Both sides are a light golden brown in color with a pale olive tinge. The surfaces are microgranular but they appear hard to the unaided eye. Sharp for the grade awarded the coin, with considerable detail showing in Liberty's curl ends, the ribbon ends behind her head strong, and some of the reverse wreath leaves showing inner details. Short dig on Liberty's cheek, obverse rim dented to left of date. Die states uncertain due to sur-

face condition. The only appearance of this reverse. When Jon Hanson described this coin in 1973 he graded it sharpness of VG-10. In 1986, Jack Collins graded it VG-8, a little better in sharpness. Ten years later, Del Bland graded it VG-8, slightly sharper. It seems that there has been some consistency in grading over the past quarter century! EAC's CC lists a VF-25 as the best, followed by a F-15, a VG-10, and then the nine VG-8's.

Ex Milford H. Bolender's sale of the John P. Young Collection, September 1951, lot 74; R.E. Naftzger; New Netherland's sale of the Naftzger Collection, November 1973, lot 412; Superior's sale of the Robinson S. Brown, Jr. Collection, September 1986, lot 122; Superior's sale of the Robinson S. Brown, Jr. Collection, January 1996, lot 128; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. In China, Yung-yen became the Chia-ch'ing emperor in February, but real power remained in the hands of chief minister Ho-shen and his family.

MAGNIFICENT S.93 CENT
The Essex Institute-R.E. Naftzger Coin
The Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1725

(Enlarged)

- 1725 1796 S.93 (8-J). Hyphenated 7-9/Circled Wreath. Low Rarity-3. Draped Bust. Mint State-65, red. The Noyes Plate Coin. (EAC: Mint State-65. The Finest Known. Five Unc.'s Known).**

Nearly 80% of the original mint red color remains on this magnificent coin. The obverse is mostly fully red while the reverse has some areas darker in color. A toning line diagonally across bust from 9:00 to the rim before Liberty's nose identifies this as the Essex Institute coin. Full mint luster cartwheel on the obverse, subdued in the center on the back. The obverse and reverse surfaces appear hard, with some microgranu-

larity. Very sharply struck, the leaves in the reverse wreath showing evidence of doubling. Obverse break from curl to 17 in date, another from 6 in date to field under point of bust, both of these breaks being faint; double set of clash marks visible behind Liberty's head. Reverse break from rim to tops of RICA strong now, with subsidiary breaks from rim to ER to leaf tip to stem end, another from rim to tops of ER.

Ex Frances H. Lee ca. 1913; Stock's sale of the Essex Institute Collection, February 1975, lot 137; R.E. Naftzger in February 1992; E. Streiner in Moy 1992; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. The Miao tribesmen in the Hunan-Szechwan border seized power and for a while successfully resisted an attack by Ho-shen's larcenous brother Ho-lin.

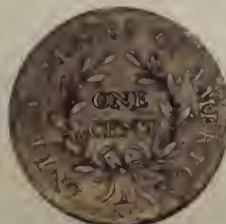
RARE S.94 CENT
Tied for Third Finest Known



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 1726



(Enlarged)

- 1726 1796 S.94 (8-K). Hyphenated 7-9/Double Leaf at Right End. High Rarity-5. Draped Bust. Very Fine-30. (EAC: Very Fine-20. Tied with one other for Third Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).

Both sides are dark olive brown in color. The obverse and reverse surfaces are microgranular but uniformly so and thus not too distracting. Very sharp in the centers. Edge pushed in at the top of the reverse above ES.

All diagnostics for the variety are clear, however. Small rough spot below ribbon bow. Dash between 79 in date clear. Obverse die sinking at ER; reverse perfect. Del Bland has identified this as **the discovery coin** for the variety.

Ex Tom Elder's sale of the Henry C. Miller Collection, April 1917, lot 743; Dr. French; B. Max Mehl's 1929 FPL, lot 139; T. James Clarke in 1944; B. Max Mehl in 1944; William Sheldon in 1957; Dorothy Paschal in November 1977; Dr. Allen D. Roses; Myles Z. Gerson; Del Bland; Dr. Philip Ralls in June 1995; Superior's sale of the Robinson S. Brown, Jr. Collection, January 1996, lot 131; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. By the end of the year, the Miao uprising had largely been suppressed by a new general who replaced Holin, who had died of malaria.

RARE S.95 CENT
Second Finest Known



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 1727



(Enlarged)

- 1727 1796 S.95 (8-L). Hyphenated 7-9/Single Leaves at Ends. High Rarity-5. Draped Bust. Choice Extremely Fine-45. The Discovery Coin for the Variety. (EAC: Extremely Fine-40. Second Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).

Super sharp strike in the center of obverse, with Liberty's hair strands separate and bold enough to "cut one's fingers on" as they say. The obverse is medium brown in color, with some pale golden highlights. The reverse is a somewhat deeper brown color. There are a couple of darker spots on the right obverse rim. Both front and back surfaces are smooth and hard, even under magnification. Obverse nearly perfectly centered, with partial

denticles on the right, none on left. The reverse shows no denticles. Reverse rim beveled, obverse rim flat and sharp. Small reverse rim bruise above TA. The obverse shows at least two sets of clash marks under Liberty's chin and behind her head. The reverse die seems perfect. This coin had been "lost" for a number of years. George H. Clapp, who had seen it in Dr. French's collection, offered a \$50 reward for its location in 1944. It was then in T. James Clarke's collection, unbeknownst to Clapp.

Ex Tom Elder's sale of December 1913, lot 666; Ebenezer Gilbert; H.O. Granberg; William H. Woodin; U.S. Coin Company's sale of May, 1915, lot 218; Dr. French; B. Max Mehl's 1929 FPL, lot 140; T. James Clarke in 1944; B. Max Mehl; William Sheldon in April 1972; R.E. Naftzger in December 1986; Stack's sale of the Herman Halpern Collection, March 1988, lot 118; C. Harrison; Tony Terranova in January 1994; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. The first Catholic priest in Korea, the Chinese Shou Wen-mou, began preaching this year, soon to be followed by others from France.

VERY RARE S.NC-2 CENT



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1728

(Enlarged)

1728 1796 S.NC-2 (8-M). Hyphenated 7-9/Single Leaves at Ends. Rarity-7. Draped Bust. Good-6 (EAC: About Good-3. The Sixth Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).

Both sides of this very rare variety are a dark olive brown color in the fields and a lighter shade of brown on the high points. The surfaces are uniformly granular and porous and there are a few larger pits, principally on the obverse. Overall, the coin has more than acceptable sharpness for the grade. Die states uncertain due to surface condition. The mystery of why this variety should be rare cannot be solved by studying its progressive die states. NC-2 is known perfect on both sides. Although the obverse is found with slight failure at ER

and a thin break through the date numerals when married to this reverse, it was a robust die that survived many other marriages. The reverse die is found on no other 1796 Cent and thus is unique to this marriage. It is not seen damaged in any serious way. Given the rarity of NC-2 it is probably safe to assume that not too many coins were struck from this die combination. Why a perfectly good reverse should have been retired remains, therefore, a numismatic mystery. There appear to be only seven specimens known.

Ex J.J. Teaparty in August 1973; Denis Loring in August 1973; Robinson S. Brown, Jr in November 1973; Denis Loring in May 1974; Dr. Robert Shalowitz; Dr. Chambers; Dennis Mendelson in March 1989; Superior's sale of the Robinson S. Brown, Jr. Collection, January 1996, lot 133; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. By the end of this year, Mongolia had been brought under Chinese rule. China exercised enlightened control over Mongolia, allowing the country its religion, customs, and prohibiting Chinese immigration.

RARE S.96 CENT



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1729

(Enlarged)

1729 1796 S.96 (8-N). Hyphenated 7-9/Single Leaves at Ends, Triple Leaf under A. Rarity-6. Draped Bust. Very Good-10 (EAC:Good-4. No Unc.'s Known).

Light brown in color on both sides. The surfaces are quite granular in places, with some obverse pitting at the upper right. The "light scratches" Jack Collins saw on the coin in 1989 are really just hairlines left by a

careless collector. The 1796 date numerals and the letters in LIBERTY are mostly legible. On the reverse, the letters in UNITED STATES OF AMERICA are also mostly legible. The die states seem perfect. There may be only 20 S.96's known.

Ex Stack's sale of the William Van Roden Collection, May 1968, lot 200; E. Exman in November 1972; Kagin's sale of the Philip Van Cleave Collection, February 1986, lot 5101; Superior's sale of the Jack H. Robinson Collection, January 1989, lot 17-4; Superior's sale of the Robinson R. Brown Collection, January 1996, lot 134; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. This was a year of growing Chinese influence in Tibetan affairs. Three years earlier, in return for Chinese aid against a Gurkha invasion from Nepal, Tibet had agreed to allow China to choose the next Dalai Lama should there be more than one candidate recognized.

FINEST KNOWN S.NC-3 CENT

The Dr. French-T. James Clarke Specimen



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 1730



(Enlarged)



1730 1796 S.NC-3 (8-O). Hyphenated 7-9/Double Leaf at Right End, NT Joined. Rarity-6. Draped Bust. Very Fine-30. The Noyes Plate Coin. (EAC: Very Fine-30 The Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).

Both sides are a deep brown and olive, the color uniform on each side. The surfaces are remarkable for an NC variety, being bright and hard and glossy in appearance. Obverse rim beveled, reverse rim flat and sharp. The only appearance of this reverse. Very sharply struck for the grade, with the sharpness of an Extreme-

ly Fine coin. There are just a few trivial planchet marks that require particular notice here. Obverse die clashed at least twice, the marks visible under Liberty's chin and at the ribbon ends, the die also broken at the top with crumbling from the rim into E. Reverse die still perfect, with no rim break yet at TES.

Ex Dr. George P. French; B. Max Mehl's 1929 FPL, lot 146; T. James Clarke in 1944; B. Max Mehl in April 1947; ; R.E. Naftzger in February 1992; E. Streiner; George E. Ewing, Jr.; 1994 EAC sale, lot 212; T. Terranova; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. By the end of this year, the Cornwallis Code established for the governance of the East India Company had become a successful blueprint for future direct British rule in India.

MINT STATE S.97 CENT

Tied For Fifth Finest Known



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 1731



(Enlarged)



1731 1796 S.97 (9-P). High 6 Close to Bust/Single Leaves at Ends. Rarity-3. Draped Bust. Mint State-60. (EAC: Very Fine-30. Tied with two others for Fifth Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).

Deep charcoal gray in color on both sides, not quite black. A study in contrasts: the obverse is lightly pitted in places, granular elsewhere, with a curious "6" shaped mark in right obverse field. The reverse is just microgranular, with the naked eye appearance of a smooth and hard coin. The reverse of this piece has a definite cameo-like look, with the central devices standing out sharply against the fields. Very sharp on the obverse, with Liberty's hair full and the letters in LIBERTY and the numerals in the 1796 date bold for the

grade. Full denticles on the right side of rim, none on left. The reverse, likewise, is fully sharp, with pleasing detail visible in the leaves of the wreath. The reverse has a complete border of denticles. Perfectly centered. Struck from perfect dies. When Dr. Sheldon catalogued this coin for Stack's in the Anderson-Dupont sale of 1954, he described it as "About Extremely Fine. This coin has the full sharpness of EF. Minor microscopic roughness through the obverse field. Reverse with broad border, perfect centering, and almost Uncirculated sharpness. One of the choice coins of the variety."

Ex Stack's sale of the Charles J. Dupont Collection, September 1954, lot 127; Harold Bareford in September 1985; Stack's sale of the Herman Halpern Collection, March 1988, lot 119; Joel Spingarn; G. Ewing; EAC sale of April 1995, lot 183; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. In February, the British navy and army drove the Dutch out of Ceylon and assumed control over the island nation.

PLEASING S.98 CENT
The Second Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1732

(Enlarged)

- 1732 1796 S.98 (10-P). Date Slants Right/Single Leaves at Ends. High Rarity-3. Draped Bust. Mint State-63. (EAC: Mint State-62. Second Finest Known. Two Unc.'s Known).

A light brown Cent with traces of 20% faded mint red in the protected areas. Small verdigris spot in the lower left obverse field. Small depression on cheek bone, tic above right bow on reverse. Both surfaces have microscopic tics everywhere, probably left over on the strip after it came from the rolling mill. Obverse center sharp, with pleasing detail visible in Liberty's hair strands. Obverse rim beveled, tops of letters and date numerals soft. Reverse very sharp everywhere save at

OF and the area to the lower right of T in CENT. Obverse die perfect; reverse shows a minor break part way through A2. When Dr. Sheldon catalogued this coin for Stack's in 1954 he described as "Uncirculated. Mint State. Almost full mint blazing red color. One of the three finest examples of the variety.... One of the aristocrats of the collection." Stack's had Dorothy Paschal bid on the coin for the firm and after the sale presented it to Sheldon in thanks for writing the auction catalogue.

Ex Stack's sale of the Charles J. Dupont Collection, September 1954, lot 128; via Dorothy Paschal and Stack's; William Sheldon in April 1972; R.E. Naftzger in February 1992; E. Streiner in May 1992; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. By the Treaty of Kandy, signed February 12, the king of Kandy (Ceylon) was supposed to acknowledge British control over his seacoasts, but he refused to ratify the document.

THE FINEST KNOWN S.99 CENT
The Miles Coin



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1733

(Enlarged)

- 1733 1796 S.99 (10-Q). Date Slants Right/Single Leaves at Ends, Triple Leaf Left of CENT. Rarity-5. Draped Bust. Extremely Fine-40. The Noyes Plate Coin. (EAC: Very Fine-35. The Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).

Both sides are toned in a deep, ruddy brown color, a combination of mahogany and black (recolored). The obverse and reverse surfaces appear smooth and hard to the unaided eye and are only microgranular and that evenly on both sides. The central design devices stand out against the fields with a semi-cameolike look. Tops

of BERTY softly struck on the front, OF and ICA slightly softer than the other reverse letters. Obverse rim flat, reverse rim beveled. Obverse die perfect save for pockets of rust under Liberty's chin and in the ribbon ends behind her head, usual light break from rim to Y; reverse perfect, no crack yet from rim to B.

Ex Stack's sale of the R.L. Miles Collection, April 1969, lot 88; R.E. Naftzger in February 1992; E. Streiner in May 1992; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. Overbearing officials from the Madras Presidency, sent to Ceylon to administer the island, stirred up a widespread uprising against British rule.

VERY RARE S.NC-4 CENT
Tied For Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1734

(Enlarged)

1734 1796 S.NC-4 (11-Q). Close Curved Date/Single Leaves at Ends, Triple Leaf Left of CENT. High Rarity-5. Draped Bust. Fine-15. (EAC: Very Good-10. Tied with two others for Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).

Light brown and steel color on both sides. A very clear and clean specimen free from signs of mishandling. Softly struck around the rims, the reverse particularly. Some light roughness. On the obverse, the date and LIB are softer than ERTY and no denticles show save from 11:00 to 3:00; on the reverse, the tops of UNITED

are faint, OF is fading, there are no denticles visible anywhere. The strike in the centers is stronger. Dies appear perfect. These dies are each known married to others. This variety was discovered by G. Wilharm before 1921; his coin was sold to Clapp. This particular specimen was unknown to the collecting fraternity until its first auction appearance almost five years ago.

Ex CainHunter's sale (Catherine Bullawa) of June 1994, lot 279 (unattributed); Edward Janis; EAC sale of April 1995, lot 193; Jahn Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. On March 8, the Supreme Court for the first time ruled on the constitutionality of a congressional act.

SECOND FINEST S.100 CENT

The Dr. French-T. James Clarke-William Sheldon Coin



(Enlarged)

Lot Na. 1735

(Enlarged)

1735 1796 S.100 (11-R). Close Curved Date/Double Leaf at Right End, Triple Leaf under O. Low Rarity-5. Draped Bust. Extremely Fine-45. The Noyes Plate Coin. (EAC: Extremely Fine-40. Tied with one other for Second Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).

Both sides are brown and light mahogany in color, especially on the reverse. The surfaces appear hard and have bright reflectivity in the fields. Obverse and reverse sharpness higher than the net grade, with all the strands in Liberty's hair sharp and separate and many of the leaves in the reverse wreath showing veins. Obverse nearly perfectly centered, denticles at lower

right attenuated. Reverse rim beveled by the planchet cutter, making the obverse flat and squared off, and leaving the reverse with no denticles from 3:00 to 10:00. Obverse dig in extreme right field, other tinier ties both sides. Obverse one set of clash marks behind Liberty's head and under her chin; reverse a thin break through tops of TA to field above T3.

Ex Dr. George P. French; B. Max Mehl's 1929 FPL, lot 133; T. James Clarke in 1944; B. Max Mehl in 1950; William Sheldon in April 1972; R. E. Nafziger in February 1992; E. Streiner; Jahn Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. Napoleon Bonaparte married Josephine de Beauharnais on March 9.

CONDITION CENSUS S.101 CENT

Tied For Fourth Finest Known



- 1736 1796 S.101 (11-S). Close Curved Date/Double Leaf at Right End, Double Leaf under O. Rarity-5. Draped Bust. Very Fine-35. (EAC: Very Fine-30. Tied for Fourth Finest Known. One Unc. Known).

Deep olive and steel brown color on both sides. The surfaces are microgranular. Obverse sharpness in Liberty's hair strands is higher than the grade. Reverse indistinct in the upper right quadrant, O faint and F

faded out. Obverse off center to the lower right but only the denticles are affected; reverse centered with full denticles. Both sides have a myriad of tiny raised verdigris spots all seemingly inactive. Perfect die states.

Ex Ray Byrne (Pittsburgh); Abner Kreisberg in May, 1974; Gordon Wrubel; Jack Beymer; Dr. Shalowitz in July 1974; Dr. Chambers; Charles Harrison in January 1994; via T. Terranova; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. On May 10, Napoleon defeated the Austrians at Lodi, giving him control over Lombardy in northern Italy.

TIED FOR FINEST KNOWN S.102 CENT

The Frederic W. Geiss Coin



- 1737 1796 S.102 (12-S). Defects Over Date/Double Leaf at Right End, Double Leaf under O. Rarity-4. Draped Bust. Reverse Type of '94. Extremely Fine-45. The Noyes Plate Coin. (EAC: Extremely Fine-40. Tied with two others for the Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).

Both sides are an even, light brown tending toward olive in color. The surfaces appear porous but uniformly so and thus not unattractive. Reverse sharpness equivalent to the grade, obverse hair strands much sharper in places. Obverse slightly off center toward

the bottom but without any affect; reverse perfectly centered with full denticles. The difference in rim sharpness from side to side was due to the cookie cutter style of planchet cutter in use at the Mint. Old obverse scratch from base of L almost to Liberty's shoulder. The dies appear perfect.

Ex B. Max Mehl's sale of the Frederic W. Geiss Collection, February 1947, lot 31; Lee Lahrmann; Abe Kosoff's sale of February 1963, lot 183; R. E. Nafziger in February 1992; E. Streiner; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. On May 16, less than a week after his victory at Lodi, Napoleon looted the treasury of Milan to pay his soldiers.

THE FINEST KNOWN S.103

The Only Uncirculated 1796 LIHERTY Cent Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1738

(Enlarged)

- 1738 1796 S.103 (13-S). LIHERTY/Double Leaf at Right End; Double Leaf under O. Low Rarity-4. Draped Bust. Mint State-63, red and brown. (EAC: Mint State-63. The Finest Known. One Unc. Known).

A superb coin. Both sides are pale golden brown in color. The obverse has 40% mint red while the reverse shows 50% mint red remaining. The surfaces are microgranular but they look hard and smooth. Full mint luster can be seen. The surfaces and fields are almost satiny in appearance. The coin is untroubled by mishandling of any kind. This is an amazing Cent. Before its discovery there were no Uncirculated 1796 LIHERTY Cents (Sheldon Obv.13) known. Sheldon didn't

know of one, nor did Breen. The best Noyes listed was an AU-55 and the EAC census ended at the same AU-55 coin (NN59:1205). The entire obverse rim is distinctly beveled, while the reverse rim is square and sharp. This was due to the type of planchet cutter the Mint used. Well struck and fully sharp on both sides, save for the bases of the letters in CENT. Obverse die perfect; reverse thin break in tops of AMERI. The B in LIBERTY was mistakenly punched backwards and then repunched correctly which "created" this error.

Ex Europe; Heritage privately in August 1995; T. Terranova in September 1995; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. On September 19, the Philadelphia paper, *The American Daily Advertiser*, published Washington's farewell address to the nation.

CONDITION CENSUS S.104 CENT



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1739

(Enlarged)

- 1739 1796 S.104 (13-T). LIHERTY/Double Leaf at Right End; Triple Leaf under O. High Rarity-3. Draped Bust. Extremely Fine-35. (EAC: Very Fine-25. Tied with seven others for Fifth Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).

Dark brown in color on both sides (re-colored). The surfaces appear microgranular to the unaided eye. Overall sharpness of an even higher grade coin, with nearly full curls in Liberty's hair, strong reverse leaf details, and very little apparent wear. We have net graded this coin EF-45, the same grade given it by Noyes and the same

net grade we felt the coin deserved when we last catalogued it, six years ago. At that time, we surmised this was the Gaskill-Paschal coin, which it turned out not to be. High raised rim on the obverse from 10:00 to 1:00. Reverse with full denticles, obverse slightly off center to the right. Obverse die broken in Liberty's bodice; reverse with a line break from rim to top of T3, clashed.

Found in a Pennsylvania farmhouse; to J. Foreman, Sr. in April 1989; Stack's sale of January 1993, lot 1117; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. On October 16, Napoleon created the Cispadane Republic out of the old Italian city states of Ferrara, Bologna, Reggio, and Modena.

PEDIGREED S.105 CENT

The Second Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1740

(Enlarged)

1740 1796 S.105 (14-T). Double Cut 6/Double Leaf at Right End; Triple Leaf under O. High Rarity-5. Draped Bust. Extremely Fine-45. (EAC: Very Fine-35. The Second Finest Known. One Unc. Known).

In terms of sharpness this coin looks close to the Noyes plate coin. The obverse is olive and dark mahogany in color, while the reverse is steel gray. The surfaces are microgranular, especially on the reverse. Obverse den-

ticles missing at lower left, full around on the reverse. Small mark in upper left obverse field. Slightly softly struck on highest point of Liberty's hair over her temple on the obverse and on NT and the leaves below on the reverse. Perfect die states.

Ex Dr. George P. French; B. Max Mehl's 1929 FPL, lot 127; T. James Clarke in 1944; B. Max Mehl; Numismatic Gallery's sale of the Charles M. Williams Collection, November 1950, lot 111; Harold Bareford in September 1985; Stack's sale of the Herman Halpern Collection, March 1988, lot 121; C. Harrison; T. Terranova in May 1994; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. At the beginning of this year, the Englishman Captain Michael Symes had made his way to Burma to discuss the Arakanese refugee problem with King Bodawpaya.

OUTSTANDING S.106 CENT

Tied for Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1741

(Enlarged)

1741 1796 S.106 (15-U). Date Slants Right/Double Leaf at Right End; Chips under E. Rarity-5. Draped Bust. Mint State-60. The Noyes Plate Coin. (EAC: About Uncirculated-55. Tied with one other for Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).

Both sides are a pleasing two tone olive and golden brown in color. The surfaces are microgranular on the obverse, smoother and harder on the reverse. Some original mint gloss shows on both sides, particularly on the front. Sharply struck in the centers, with detail in

the lines of Liberty's bodice on the obverse and some of the reverse leaves showing inner veins. No obverse but full reverse denticles. Small dig in the right obverse field before Liberty's nose. Obverse die appears perfect; usual reverse die rust spots.

Ex Stack's privately in March, 1959; C. Douglas Smith in September 1959; William Sheldon in April 1972; R.E. Naftzger in February 1992; E. Streiner in May 1992; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. This year saw continuing conflict between the Nguyen family and their supporters in and around Saigon and their opponents in the northern province of Annam.

RARE S.107 CENT
The Gilbert-Miller-Hines Discovery Coin



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1742

(Enlarged)

1742 1796 S.107 (16-U). Wide Date, Slanting Right/Double Leaf at Right End; Chips under E. High Rarity-5. Draped Bust. Very Fine-20. The Early American Cents, Penny Whimsy, and Noyes Plate Coin (in the last, for the late die state of the obverse). The Discovery Coin for the die state of this 1796 variety. (EAC: Fine-12. Tied for Third Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known.

Some who have seen this and the other EAC graded F-12, the Proskey-Hines-Sheldon-Naftzger coin, feel that John's is better. Both sides are gray brown and brown in color, with traces of reddish highlight in the center of the obverse. The obverse surface appears granular, with rough patches at the lower right and across Liberty's bosom. The reverse is microgranular only. Partial obverse denticles, those on reverse full. All major design details sharp, even the ends of Liberty's hair

strands and the reverse leaves. Obverse rim break to right of T and engaging top of Y full, a complete cud now extending down the rim to end before Liberty's nose. The reverse appears to show clash marks inside the wreath. Gilbert's description of the late state of the reverse die erroneously placed the die break along the denticles to R. Newcomb and Clapp excused Gilbert's mistaken description by writing (1945) that Gilbert had never seen the coin and relied on Henry Miller's description of the break.

Ex Ebenezer Gilbert's Collection as his No. 17, the die state discovery coin; Tom Elder's sale of the Henry C. Miller Collection, April 1917, lot 738; Henry C. Hines; William Sheldon in April 1972; R.E. Naftzger in February 1992; E. Streiner; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. In Siam (Thailand), King Rama I continued the reforms initiated on his accession 14 years earlier. The city of Bangkok had been founded and Rama's kingdom was free from civil strife.

CONDITION CENSUS S.108 CENT



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1743

(Enlarged)

1743 1796 S.108 (17-U). Widest Date/Double Leaf at Right End; Chips under E. High Rarity-3. Draped Bust. Very Fine-35. (EAC: Very Fine-25. Tied with four others for Eighth Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).

Multi-hued red, pale green, brown and olive colors on both sides. The surfaces appear rough in places, granular most everywhere else. Fully struck up and sharp. The denticles are nearly complete around each side.

There is a small tic in Liberty's hair and a scratch below it. Small obverse arc break from the rim at 8:00 to and through Liberty's lowest hair curls.

Ex an unknown collection; purchased unattributed in Baltimore by Jack Robinson in July 1985; Superior's sale of the Jack Robinson Collection, January 1989, lot 196; Jack Beymer; Tony Terranova in April 1989; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. The island of Malacca and forts on the west coast of Sumatra, once owned by the Dutch, were transferred to Britain following the establishment of the Batavian Republic the year before.

THE HINES-SHELDON S.109 CENT

Tied for Second Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1744

(Enlarged)

- 1744 1796 S.109 (18-U). Close Curved Date/Double Leaf at Right End; Chips under E. High Rarity-3. Draped Bust. About Uncirculated-50, nearly AU-55. The Noyes Plate Coin. (EAC: Very Fine-35. Tied with one other for Second Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).

A coin that is clearly a technical AU and nearly choice in terms of wear, and with the sharpness of MS-60. The obverse is mahogany brown in color, while the reverse is a two tone gold and darker brown (recolored). The obverse surface is remarkably glossy, looking smooth and super hard like glass almost everywhere. This is a surface hardness not often seen on Cents, one that is more typical of U.S. Mint medals of the mid 19th century. Two parallel scratches in the left obverse field, some

light spots elsewhere; no really disfiguring marks on the reverse. The scratches account for the specialists' net grade, we suppose. Reverse surface rough under magnification almost everywhere. Super sharp strike, with all the details in the dies coming out on the coin to fullest effect. Obverse denticles present only at the right, the rim on this side beveled around; reverse denticles complete. Light cracks through the tops of the date numerals; usual rusty spots under E1 on the reverse.

Ex Frossard's sale of November 1882, lot 181; E.F. Kuithan; Frossard's sale of June 1883, lot 253; S. H. Chapman's sale of June 1913, lot 480 (consigned by "M"); Henry C. Hines; William Sheldon in April, 1972; R.E. Naftzger in February, 1992; E. Streiner; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. By the end of this year, Russian troops had succeeded in regaining control over eastern Turkestan following an invasion from Persia by Aga Mohammed Khan, founder of the Qajar Dynasty.

AN ARCHETYPICAL 1796 CENT

The Second Finest Known S.110



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1745

(Enlarged)

- 1745 1796 S.110 (19-U). 96 Close and Connected/Double Leaf at Right End; Chips under E. High Rarity-2. Draped Bust. Mint State 63. (EAC: Mint State-61. The Second Finest Known. Two Unc.'s Known).

Light brown on both sides, with some areas of original mint red color around Liberty's head like a halo, in the date numerals, and inside some of Liberty's hair strands. The reverse shows mint red color in or around many of the protected areas on that side of the coin. The obverse and reverse surfaces are smooth and hard given the die states and the usually seen die rust spots. Almost no obverse denticles, those on reverse complete. This might be called an archetypical Cent for it shows

the types to near perfection. In fact, this is another of John's Cents that could be pictured on the cover of a book about Large Cents and the one he considers his "favorite". Fully sharply struck everywhere, with Liberty's hair strands separate and the leaves in the reverse wreath showing inner details. Obverse break in the bases of the date numerals, the tops of BERTY, but no rim cud yet formed over TY. Reverse die lump under E1, this die clashed at least once around and inside the wreath.

Ex an old English collection; Paramount's session of Auction '82, August 1982, lot 1521; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. In Saudi Arabia, the followers of Mohammed ibn Abdul-Wahab and his protector, Abdul-Aziz, were expanding the influence of their strict form of Islam. Within eight years, the ibn Saud dynasty would have attacked and taken both Mecca and Medina.

FINEST KNOWN S.111 CENT
The Parmelee-Sheldon-Newcomb Coin



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1746

(Enlarged)

- 1746 1796 S.111 (20-U). Date Leans Right/Double Leaf at Right End; Chips under E. Low Rarity-5. Draped Bust. About Uncirculated-55. The Early American Cents, Penny Whimsy, and Noyes Plate Coin. (EAC: About Uncirculated-55. The Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).**

Even, light olive brown color on both sides. The surfaces are clear and hard, showing wear but not porous or granular. There is still considerable flash in the fields. The reverse has a semi-cameo look to it. Sharply struck, with full hair details on the obverse and the reverse leaves showing some inner detail. This coin is a good 20 points better than its nearest competitor. When H.P. Smith catalogued this coin in 1890 he described it as "...very fine, sharp impression: uncircu-

lated; light olive color." Obverse rim slightly beveled, the reverse rim very flat. Small clip at base of reverse, affecting the top of rim there only, this being a mint made planchet cutter clip from the hole punched next to this coin in the planchet strip. Hidden superficial flaw under leaves by E in ONE. Obverse breaks from the rim to 9 in the date to the bust, branching into 6 in the date and to the bust, another from bust tip to rim; reverse die rust spots under E1, die break between [O]F A[MERICA] to branch below.

Ex New York Coin and Stamp's sale of the Lorin G. Parmelee Collection, June 1890, lot 732; J.F. Anger; unknown intermediary; William Sheldon; Morgenthau's sale of the Howard Newcomb Collection, February 1945, lot 123; Numismatic Gallery's sale of November 1950 (Charles Williams), lot 117; R.E. Nofztger in February 1992; E. Streiner; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. On November 15, Napoleon defeated the Austrians at the Battle of Arcole, during which he fell into a swamp and nearly drowned.

EXTREMELY RARE S.NC-5 CENT



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1747

(Enlarged)

- 1747 1796 S.NC-5 (20-V). Date Leans Right/Double Leaf at Right End; Two Berries at Left Loop. Rarity-7. Draped Bust. Good-6. (EAC: About Good-3. Tied with one other for Sixth Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).**

Pale brown in color on both sides. On the obverse, the bust, the date numerals with the spur on the 6, and the letters in LIBERTY are visible; on the reverse, the letters UNITED STATES AMERICA are legible, the fraction can be seen, and the right side of the wreath. Old scrape under R on obverse, pit in the center of the reverse. S.NC-5 was discovered by Howard R. Newcomb prior to 1934 and George Clapp first published the variety in January of that year. Newcomb sold his

specimen, the Finest Known, to Clapp and it is in the ANS today. There are only seven NC-5's known. Apparently, this coin has a partially gripped edge. The gripping on the edge is not regularly spaced, goes into the edge from different directions, the notches are differently shaped, and each one is placed closer to one side of the coin than the other. This edge has not been described for S.NC-5 before. Could it be suggestive of a later striking date than 1796 for S.NC-5? Die states speculative.

Ex C. Furjanic in October 1971; Denis Loring in May 1974; Dr. R. Sholowitz; John Adams in August 1980; Dr. C. Chambers; Dennis Mendelson in July 1991; Superior's sale of the Robinson S. Brown, Jr. Collection, January 1996, lot 154; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. On April 22, the Supreme Court ruled that federal treaties have the force of federal law and so take precedence over state laws.

INSTRUCTIVE S.112 CENT

Fifth Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1748

(Enlarged)

- 1748 1796 S.112 (19-V). 96 Close and Connected/Double Leaf at Right End; Two Berries at Left Loop. Low Rarity-5. Draped Bust. Extremely Fine-40. (EAC: Very Fine-35. Tied with one other for Fifth Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).

Combination light and dark brown (recolored). The surfaces appear porous, with many tiny ties. Super obverse sharpness, that side having the look of an English Conder token. All of Liberty's hair waves are sharp and separate. Tiny lump under chin. Reverse at least

two distinct sets of clash marks, break to right of second T in STATES. Over the years this coin has been graded AU-55, EF-45, and netted by EAC to VF-35. Breen graded it AU. Newcomb and Morgenthau both graded it Unc. It is probably one of the 50 coins listed by Sheldon in P-W.

Ex S.H. & H. Chapman's sale of the M.A. Brown Collection, April 1897, lot 773; Henry Chapman's sale of the George H. Earle Collection, June 1912, lot 3401; Henry Chapman's sale of the William F. Brown Collection, January 1915, lot 313; S.H. Chapman; Morgenthau's sale of the Howard Newcomb Collection, February 1945, lot 111; James Kelly; William Sheldon; Dorothy Paschal; New Netherlands 50th sale, December 1957, lot 1030; Harold Bareford in September 1985; Stack's sale of the Herman Halpern Collection, March 1988, lot 124; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. On February 15, the French government cancelled all prior treaties with the United States over the Jay Treaty, which gave most favored nation status to England, France's mortal enemy.

IMPORTANT S.113 CENT

Tied for Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1749

(Enlarged)

- 1749 1796 S.113 (21-W). Crack Through 17/Wide Denominator. Rarity-5. Draped Bust. Very Fine-35. (EAC: Very Fine-35. Tied with one other for Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).

Steel gray and light brown in color on both sides. Surfaces moderately porous. Perfectly centered and sharply struck, with full denticles showing on both sides. Minor rim ties, old scratches in first T of

STATES. Obverse break from rim to lowest hair curl to 17 in date to rim below 9, another break from 6 in date to bust. One clear set of clash marks on the reverse, obverse denticles show above TATES.

Ex Dr. George P. French; B. Max Mehl's 1929 FPL, lot 122; T. James Clarke; J.H. Payne; William Sheldon in April 1972; R.E. Naftzger in February 1992; E. Streiner; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. On February 29, President Washington signed the Jay Treaty, even though it had not been approved by the House of Representatives, arguing that the Constitution only required the Senate to ratify new treaties.

GLOSSY S.114 CENT
The Finest in Collector's Hands



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1750

(Enlarged)

1750 1796 S.114 (22-W). 6 in Drapery/Wide Denominator. Rarity-5. Draped Bust. About Uncirculated-55. The Penny Whimsy and Noyes Plate Coin. (EAC: Extremely Fine-45. Tied with the Clapp-ANS for Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).

Nice, even medium brown color on both sides. The surfaces are microgranular but they appear hard to the unaided eye. Remarkable Mint gloss on the obverse, with reflectivity in the fields on that side. When we first offered this coin at auction, in 1954, we described it as "Beautiful lustrous light natural brown.... Dethrones the Clapp piece as the finest known specimen of this

rare variety." Slightly off center at the lower left of the obverse and the upper right of the reverse, leaving a rim behind opposite. All of Liberty's hair strands are sharp and separate on the obverse, while some inner details can be seen in the leaves on the reverse. Tiny field tic above point of bust. Obverse die perfect; reverse clashed above A1, broken from rim to top of T3, die file marks sharp at rim to C, no clash marks show in the wreath.

Collected by George Davis before 1890; ex Stack's sale of the George Davis Collection, April 1954, lot 1595; Dorothy Paschal; William Sheldon in April 1972; R.E. Naftzger in February 1992; E. Streiner in May 1992; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. On June 1, Tennessee was admitted to the Union as the 16th state. The first governor of the new state, John Sevier, had earlier been governor of the now forgotten state of Franklin.

THE THIRD FINEST KNOWN S.115 CENT
The Proskey-Hines Coin



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1751

(Enlarged)

1751 1796 S.115 (23-W). 6 High Tilted Left/Wide Denominator. High Rarity-3. Draped Bust. Very Fine-30. (EAC: Very Fine-30. The Third Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).

Light brown and gray in color, with a touch of reddish tinge at the upper right reverse. Surfaces granular, some reverse pitting. Rim tic at 8:00 on obverse. Obverse slightly off center to the left, but only the denticles are affected there. Light surface marks expected from the grade. The Finest Known, graded EF-45 by EAC, is permanently impounded in the ANS. Obverse

arc break from rim to tops of 17 in date, another arc break from rim to 6 to 9, ending above first arc break, rim crumbling at 3:00, clashed heavily before mouth, chin, neck (from the reverse leaves). Reverse heavy clash marks at rim to top of A1, break from rim to top of T3, die file marks from rim to C less sharp now, one set of clash marks in the wreath.

Ex David Proskey; Henry C. Hines; William Sheldon in April 1972; R.E. Naftzger in February 1992; E. Streiner; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. At the convention in Knoxville, Tennessee, delegate Andrew Jackson opposed using the deity's name in the new state's constitution.

HIGH GRADE S.116 CENT

Third Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1752

(Enlarged)

- 1752 1796 S.116 (23-X). 6 High Tilted Left/Single Leaves at Ends. Rarity-5. Draped Bust. Very Fine-35. (EAC: Very Fine-25. Third Finest Known. No Une.'s Known).

Light olive brown on both sides. The surfaces are uniformly microgranular on the obverse and reverse and so appear hard. Obverse rim sharp, reverse rim beveled. Partial denticles on both sides. Very good

sharpness for the grade on both sides, with just the lower right wreath leaves appearing soft. Some light doubling on 79 in the date, otherwise the dies appear perfect.

Ex Dr. George P. French; B. Max Mehl's 1929 FPL, lot 134; T. James Clarke in 1944; B. Max Mehl; B. Max Mehl's April 1949 mail bid sale, lot 2327; B. Max Mehl; Mehl's May 1950 mail bid sale, lot 2326; William Sheldon in April 1972; R. E. Naftzger in February 1992; E. Streiner; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. By the end of this year, the first canal in the United States, built in the years 1792-96 at South Hadley, Massachusetts, was in operation.

A SECOND S.116 CENT



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1753

(Enlarged)

- 1753 1796 S.116 (23-X). 6 High Tilted Left/Single Leaves at Ends. Rarity-5. Draped Bust. Very Good-8.

A second specimen of this very scarce variety. Both sides of this example are light gray and brown in color. The surfaces are microgranular. The obverse and

reverse types, letters in the legends, and the numerals in the date are fully legible, Liberty's hair is sharp for the grade, and the coin makes a pleasing appearance. Perfect die states.

Ex Coin Galleries' sale of August 1989, lot 2254; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. The first tramway in the United States, built by the Boston Brick Works, was in operation.

PHENOMENAL S.117 CENT

The Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1754

(Enlarged)

1754 1796 S.117 (24-Y). Straight Date Leaning Right/No Ribbon Knot. High Rarity-5. Draped Bust. Mint State-63. The Noyes Plate Coin. (EAC: About Uncirculated-55. The Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).

A simply phenomenal coin. Lovely, even medium brown on both sides, the color uniform save for a touch of pale gold at the base of the reverse. The obverse surface is smooth, glossy, and hard as glass with a sheen almost semi-prooflike. The reverse is a trifle rougher in appearance but with sheen and mint gloss still visible as the coin is angled in the light. Under magnification some roughness appears on the obverse, but with quality like this, who really cares? The strike is super sharp

everywhere, with Liberty's hair strands separated, the letters and date numerals bold, and the leaves in the reverse wreath showing inner vein details. The denticles are nearly full on the obverse and complete around the reverse rim. Obverse break through tops of RTY to rim beyond, break through 9 in date; reverse breaks from left branch to nearest ribbon end, from rim to D to leaf, through tops of ATE, the top of F, another from that break through the tops of AM, a last break from rim to top of E3. One set of clash marks can be seen on both sides.

Ex an old English collection; Paramount's sale of February 1965, lot 978; Empire Coin Company; William Sheldon in April 1972; R.E. Naftzger in February 1992; E. Streiner in May 1992; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. The stock exchange at Amsterdam, founded two hundred years earlier, collapsed following the French invasion of Holland. In the United States, a group of brokers, who had joined together in 1792, were expanding their business and, 21 years later, would found the New York Stock Exchange.

RARE S.118 CENT

The Second Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1755

(Enlarged)

1755 1796 S.118 (25-Z). Closest Date, 6 in Drapery/Berry under D. High Rarity-5. Draped Bust. Extremely Fine-40. (EAC: Very Fine-35. The Second Finest Known. No Unc.'s Known).

Both sides are steel gray in color (recolored). The surfaces are microgranular but uniformly so and thus not unpleasant. Liberty's hair on the obverse and the leaves in the wreath on the reverse are sharp for the

grade. One mostly hidden edge nick above T3 on the reverse, another smaller one also on the back. Perfect die states. This variety was not discovered until 1933; it was published in the January, 1934 issue of *The Numismatist* by George Clapp.

Ex Copley Coin Company in August 1954; C. Douglas Smith in December 1956; William Sheldon in April 1972; R.E. Naftzger in February 1992; E. Streiner; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. Horace Mann, the great Massachusetts "common school" reformer, was born this year.

CHOICE MINT STATE-63 S.119 CENT



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1756

(Enlarged)

- 1756 1796 S.119 (25-AA). Closest Date, 6 in Drapery/Double Leaf under D. Rarity-3. Draped Bust. Mint State-63. Among the Finest Seen. (EAC: Mint State-60).

This Cent's obverse is so sharp and near perfect it could be pictured on the cover of a book about Large Cents! Both sides are an even gray brown, the color uniform across the obverse and reverse. Some original mint gloss remains in the fields on both sides. The surfaces are about as smooth and hard as a '96 Cent ever gets, with just trivial microgranularity. The obverse strike is super sharp, with full details showing in Liberty's hair strands, all of which are bold and separate. The letters in LIBERTY are clear and the 1796 date

numerals are likewise bold and sharp. On the reverse, the leaves in the wreath are blunted as usually seen (observe the Noyes plate coin, for example), due to die injury there. Full and bold obverse denticles give the coin a photographic quality nearly unsurpassed. Reverse denticles slightly tight on the lower right. Nearly full raised rim on the obverse, on the reverse from 7:30 to 12:00, another remarkable feature of this coin. Obverse die break from lower left field to bottom of lowest curl to bases of 17 to rim under 9. Reverse tiny rim cud in the denticles above TA, otherwise the die state is perfect.

Ex S. H. Chapman's sale of the John P. Lyman Collection, November 1913, lot 409; Tom Elder; unknown intermediary; Dorothy Paschal; Del Bland; Jack H. Beymer; Pine Tree's 1975 EAC sale, lot 682; Jerry Bobbe; Rarcoa FPL in 1975; Rarcoa; Rarcoa's sale of January 1978, lot 27; Rarcoa's session of Auction '82, August 1982, lot 511; John Whitney.

The year 1796 in History. In France, Nicolas Leonard Sadi Carnot was born. His work on heat laid the foundations for the discovery of the first and second laws of thermodynamics.

ANOTHER CHOICE S.119 CENT

The R.E. Naftzger Coin



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1757

(Enlarged)

- 1757 1796 S.119 (25-AA). Closest Date. Rarity-3. Draped Bust. Mint State-63. The Noyes Plate Coin. (EAC: Mint State-60). A second, also Among the Finest Seen.

This specimen has slightly lighter golden brown color on both sides. The obverse and reverse are microgranular in appearance but not distractingly so. There are full borders of obverse and reverse denticles, some on the back being very soft. A tiny rim pinch above Y on the obverse is noted. Same die states as the proceeding's. Another coin from the famed Nichols Find. Around 1863 one David Nichols began selling a quantity of 1796 and 1797 mint red Cents. Nichols had obtained the coins from the daughters of Benjamin

Goodhue, one time senator from Massachusetts (1796-1800). It is not known exactly how Goodhue's daughters obtained the Cents they sold Nichols. Most researchers assume that their father Benjamin got them either directly from the Mint or from a local bank that was part of the distribution network for coinage. However it happened, the Cents were gems, many glossy prooflikes, and they were dispersed by Nichols. The exact number of coins in the find is also unknown, but is estimated to be quite high. Today, the finest 1796 and 1797 type Cents trace their lineages back to the Nichols Find.

Ex B. Max Mehl's sale of the Frederic W. Geiss Collection, February 1917, lot 29; R.E. Naftzger; Abe Kosoff's sale of October 1959, lot 33; Dr. J. Hewitt Judd; Abe Kosoff's Illustrated History of United States Coins (1962), no.32; Numismatic Enterprise's sale of February 1966, lot 118; R. E. Naftzger in February 1992; E. Streiner in May 1992; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. In Boston, the first public health hospital was founded, modeled after the London Dispensary.

AN EXTRAORDINARY 1796 CENT

The Extremely Rare 1796 NC.7 Cent Overstruck by a 1797 B.3a Half Cent

The Only Specimen Available to Collectors



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 1758



(Enlarged)

1758 **1796 Clapp-Newcomb 34, Sheldon (EAC) 26-BB, delisted in PW, now universally attributed as S.NC-7. (Obverse new/Reverse 143 of 1797). Rarity-8, one of two known. Fine-15. (EAC: Fine-15. No Unc.'s Known).**

A dramatically off centered overstrike by a 1797 Lettered Edge Half Cent (Breen 3a, Cohen 3b) using the 1796 NC.7 Cent as planchet stock. **One of just two known NC-7's and the only specimen available to collectors**, the other one being impounded in the ANS collection. The ANS coin, tooled on the obverse, condemned by Sheldon, rehabilitated by Breen, has been graded G-6. This coin is dark olive and brown in color. The surfaces are microgranular. The Half Cent overstrike was well centered and struck. The 1796 Large Cent undertype was originally struck off center on both sides by nearly 60% and this was probably why the Cent was used as the planchet for the Half Cent.

On the obverse of the Half Cent can be seen the base of the obverse of the NC-7 Large Cent, showing the Cent's full 1796 date, the lowest hair curl, Liberty's bodice and her bosom. On the reverse of the Half Cent is the upper right portion of the Large Cent undertype, showing the topmost leaves of the wreath and [STA]TES OF from the Cent's legend. The close placement of the 6 in the Cent's date, the double leaf at top of right branch of the wreath on the reverse, and the fact that the lowest of the double leaves is the longer of the two, all rule out any previously known 1796 Large Cent obverse for the front die (save 26) and point clearly to Reverse 143 of 1797 as the back die.

The NC-7 variety was listed and described by George H. Clapp and Howard Newcomb in their monograph *The United States Cents of the Years 1795, 1796, 1797, and 1800* published by the American Numismatic Society in 1947. Clapp and Newcomb gave it their number 34 (20-BB) and described it as "Obv. New, Rev. S.1797". They based their description and listing on the then single known example, which was owned by Clapp. Dr. Sheldon included the new variety in his *Early American Coppers* (1949) but delisted it in *Penny Whimsy* (1958) because the then unique Clapp specimen had been tooled on the obverse and Sheldon did not believe the obverse die was a new discovery. Sheldon wrote in 1958 that he had only included it in his 1949 listing out of deference to Clapp. There things stayed, at least publicly, with NC-7 removed, until late 1994/early 1995, when the presently offered coin was

consigned unattributed to Bowers and Merena as a 1796 Half Cent error. (We note that the late Walter Breen had already decided that the CN-34 in the ANS was a new combination and that Sheldon's condemnation of it had been incorrect.) The B&M cataloguer correctly attributed the Large Cent reverse die as S.143 of 1797 and the obverse as the die of Clapp-Newcomb 34, Sheldon's old 26-BB. To confirm the attribution, the coin was brought to the ANS and compared side by side to the discovery coin CN-34 that was there from the Clapp Collection. The comparison proved the accuracy of the attribution, as well as the authenticity of the Clapp coin, even though its obverse was tooled.

In summary, this is the only collectable example of this Rarity-8 1796 NC-7, a coin that combines both great rarity and importance for numismatic history.

There is some disagreement in the copper community over how this coin was actually struck. Many believe that the 1796 NC-7 Cent came first and that the 1797 Half Cent is struck over the Cent, as described here. Others believe that the Large Cent is struck over the Half Cent. Simply looking at the coin, even under high magnification, does not completely answer the question of which came first, the Half Cent or the Cent. For example, Breen noted that it was not possible to figure out whether the 1796 S.115 Cent or the 1797 Half Cent came first on the piece Frank Stewart found when his men demolished the first mint building site (published 1916 in *The Numismatist*). Luckily for numismatics, Ron Landis of the Gallery Mint Museum consented to try an experiment. With John's coin before him as a guide, and using dies of his own making, Ron struck sample coins both ways. First, he struck 1796 Large Cent dies off center onto a planchet, then cut the off-center struck Large Cent down to Half Cent planchet size. He then lettered the edge with a Half Cent legend, and then used the off center strike as a planchet for his 1797 Half Cent dies.

Next, he struck a centered edge lettered 1797 Half Cent and then using that coin as a planchet struck it off center with the 1796 Large Cent dies he had made. Finally, Ron placed one each of his sample coins alongside John's NC.7 and compared them. There was no question any more as to which came first. The Large Cent was seen to have been struck first, off center, and this "spoiled Cent" as Breen called them was used as a planchet for the 1797 Half Cent. Ron plans on publishing his experiment in due course.

John e-mailed EAC Region 8 in February with the news about Ron's experiments and we reproduce excerpts from his communication here. John wrote: "Having worked in a metalworking shop on and off most of my life, and still having a pretty fair metal shop of my own (minus the lathe which I had to give up for lack of room), which includes among other good stuff, a 20 ton metal punch for punching out chassis and control panels, I always felt that it would not be possible to produce this coin with as much of the Half Cent's detail remaining, if the Half Cent didn't come last. My thanks to all of you out there who have waxed eloquently on this subject for the past four years. In this case, it was back to basics that won the battle. The die sequencers still have their day in court, but not on this issue. It's

easy to see why the NC-7 variety is so rare. It's the 'trauma' that the off striking of the Large Cent puts on the Large Cent dies when it was off struck so badly; the die pair probably broke soon, or right after that off strike. When I talked to Ron about this fact, he said that the steel available to him is far better than the steel that was available to the early Mint for making dies. Also, my past research through the early Mint's records suggests that the Mint wasn't too expert at annealing its dies. This explains why there were so many dies used to strike early coinage, 92 dies (46 obverse & 46 reverse) were used to strike the small amount of 1796 dated coins; they just kept breaking. Ron said he was very careful in making the overstrike so that he would not break his Large Cent dies. Ron feels that the Mint used an automatic coin feeder to make coins and is still trying to replicate one that could have been used back in 1796."

See below for Ron Landis' description of how he made his "NC-7" copies with photographs of each coinage product as it progressed from Large Cent to Half Cent. There is also an example of a Half Cent overstruck with the Large Cent Dies.

Ex an unknown collection; Bowers and Merena's sale of March 24, 1995, lot 2307; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. On December 7, John Adams was declared the new president. Under the terms of the Constitution, his opponent, Thomas Jefferson, became the new vice president.

RECREATING THE 1797 HALF CENT OVER NC-7 SPOILED CENT

by
Ron Landis

A few years back, I had the pleasure of viewing the most important collection of 1796 coins ever assembled. This collection goes beyond just every denomination, which is difficult enough to begin with, but is composed of Finest or Among the Finest examples of every known die marriage save one of that date. I had just begun reproducing a 14 piece set of 1796 coins, and having completed the first piece of the set, the Quarter Dollar, was showing it for the first time at the Denver ANA convention. Our bourse table was set up just a few steps away from John Whitney Walter's exhibit, so I found myself hunched over the collection many times a day, trying to keep drool off the cases.

In a short time, I had the honor of meeting John, who generously brought his collection to display at the convention. I was impressed by his genuine love of numismatics and his willingness to share information about his collection. John stood close by his exhibition several times throughout each day, to answer questions about the coins it contained.

The subject of conversation found its way to a most intriguing coin in his collection, which was actually a 1797 Half Cent. It was in his 1796 Collection because it also showed an off center impression of a 1796 Draped Bust Cent of the extremely rare NC-7 variety.

John pointed out to me that this coin had been under debate for quite some time as to what came first, the Cent or the Half Cent. My first impression looking at it through the showcase was that the Cent was struck off center over the Half Cent. Intrigued by this puzzle, I offered to try to reproduce this coin both ways when I had both sets of die types in place.

Since first viewing the coin, I found a large photograph of it on the cover of *Error Scope*, and hung it on my bulletin board to look at occasionally. After a while, I really felt as though I could reproduce the same characteristics both ways, and would just produce a few sets that could be passed around among numismatists for comparison analysis.

When John consigned his 1796 set to Stack's, he asked the firm to send me the 1796 NC-7 for study. I was convinced the coin had the answer to how it was made and which came first, and I was especially interested in what clues the edge might hold.

Within a few minutes of examining the coin, I found one very convincing clue that I had previously overlooked from the two dimensional photograph I was used to seeing. Around the perimeter of this coin in the field of the Cent impression is a definite raised portion which is the upsetting caused created when the lettered edge was applied. If the Cent strike had come second, this area should be completely flat to the edge of the coin, because common practice then was to edge letter the planchet before striking. Therefore, the Cent impression must have been struck before the planchet was cut out and the edge lettered. I might add that the upsetting on this coin is not so subtle that it cannot be seen with the naked eye, once you know what you're looking at.

This was not uncommon in 1797. Many of the Half Cents of that year were struck from spoiled Cent stock or from cut down Talbot, Allum & Lee tokens. With Half Cents being struck from a large amount of salvaged off center Cents, it is also a good indication that a mechanical feed system was in place at this time, but that is another research topic.

RECREATING THE 1797 HALF CENT OVER NC-7 SPOILED CENT

METHOD 1: Half Cent over "Spoiled Cent"

*Off-center "Spoiled Cent"**Planchet cut from "Spoiled Cent"**Waste after cutting Half Cent from "Spoiled Cent"**Planchet cut from "Spoiled Cent" and rimmed**Finished product Half Cent struck over "Spoiled Cent" stock*METHOD 2:
Cent over Half Cent*Cent dies struck over Half Cent**Cent over Half Cent cut & rimmed*

Under a microscope, I also noticed a few other clues that further convinced me the Half Cent planchet was cut from a spoiled Cent. On the reverse, the leaves in the wreath of the Cent curl slightly around the edge of the coin, indicating this was the side that went through the hole of the cutting die, leaving the sharp edge of the planchet on the obverse. In my opinion, this is why the upsetting is more prominent on the obverse.

I also made one other observation that is not so convincing, but should be pointed out. The edge lettering on the thick portion of the planchet runs straight and true, but then suddenly runs off the edge through the Cent portion and opposing area, showing the planchet was thinner in this area and ran into the area of least resistance, namely, the two opposing corners of the edge dies, forming a bevelled edge in this area, cutting off half the lettering.

We see this effect at the Gallery Mint Museum whenever we run a planchet that is too thin for a given set of edge dies. This in itself is not uncommon on 1796 Half Cents. Walter Breen speculates this was caused by warped dies and partially due to too thin a planchet. I question the warped die theory, since all edge dies must be a rather substantial piece of steel and the Half Cent edge dies are somewhat short as edge dies go. My experience leads me to believe that what little warping might occur in the hardening of such a piece of steel would not cause such a radical effect on a planchet.

We went ahead and tried to reproduce the NC-7 using two different methods (see the examples illustrated here). Although there are many other variables that come into play, basically, we were able to reproduce the same clarity of both impressions using both methods, a feature on the original that makes this coin's striking sequence so difficult to figure out. We were also able to keep most of the coins we struck very round, another confusing feature of the original. Not all of them displayed this sort of balance, however. In both methods, we came up with examples that displayed characteristics of each strike sequence.

Of the 31 Cent over Half Cent pieces we produced every one showed flat fields all the way off the edge, sometimes showing remnants of the Half Cent date flattened out, sometimes bulging out in that area, but never showing a ghost of the Half cent's bust over the Cent's bust. Only two pieces made this way showed very slight remnants of the Half Cent's dentils, a characteristic visible on the original coin.

We made 24 other examples using a method of cutting the planchet from a pre-manufactured "spoiled Cent" and we found results that resembled the appearance of the original coin. In all cases, the upsetting was clearly visible as on the original. Our rimming was a little heavier, so the final strike shows more dentils than can be seen on the original, but nevertheless the copies made this way show dentils consistently. Also, on many of the pieces created this way the slight impression of the Half Cent bust is visible on the high points of the Cent bust, a diagnostic on the original not visible on any of the copies made using the other sequence (i.e., Cent over Half Cent).

It has been suggested that the off center strike that first occurred may have been the reason why the NC-7 die did not last long. Although this is certainly not a good thing for dies to go through, it is something that all dies endure at one time or another when a mechanical planchet feeder is in use. A good solid die, properly hardened and tempered, should be able to take this kind of abuse. If the die did break on this strike, it is more likely due to a hidden fracture in that particular bit of steel. Our dies managed to survive all right even though we hit them full strength over 100 consecutive times.

I enjoyed the challenge and thrill of being able to spend some time with this coin and to try to figure out this technical puzzle. This is how I get my kicks and is what makes error coins so interesting.

THE SILVER COINS OF 1796

1796 was the first-year of issue for both the Dime and Quarter. As a consequence, more high grade examples are available to collectors of those two denominations because people tend to save the very first issues of anything. On the other hand, only a very few Half Dollars were made bearing the 1796 date, making the 1796 Half Dollars (together with the 1797's) the rarest regular issue silver type coins in the Mint's history. As with the Half Cents offered earlier, comments regarding the Condition Census for each of the silver coin varieties to follow are John Whitney's own, based upon nearly 40 years of collecting. In that time, John either bought or turned down every single high grade 1796 silver coin to come on the market.

1796 HALF DIMES

A total of three varieties were struck. The first used a poorly made 1795 obverse die with a 6 punched over the original 5 of the date, a common Mint practice at the time. The second variety is the normal die for the year. The third variety, the so-called LIKERTY variety, was the result of polishing down, or lapping, the obverse die to remove the image of the reverse die with which it had clashed. Clashing occurred when the screw press was operated without a coin blank between the dies. The two dies smashed together and impressions of the dies were struck into each other by accident. The clashed impressions show up on coins struck by those dies as ghost impressions. Lapping a die, in addition to removing clash marks, also removes some of the finer details of the original design. In the case of the LIKERTY Dime, lapping removed the top and bottom connections of the B in LIBERTY, making it look like a K. It is estimated that between 10,230 and 11,622 Half Dimes dated 1796 were minted.

HALF DIME DESIGN TYPES

The obverse shows Liberty facing to the right, her hair drawn up behind her and bound by a ribbon, the lowest locks still falling free behind her neck. This design was executed by engraver Robert Scot, following outline drawings done by the famous portrait painter of the day, Gilbert Stuart. Two obverse dies were used to make the 1796 Half Dimes and each one had 15 stars, 13 for the original states plus one each for the 14th state Vermont and the 15th state, Kentucky. The Half Dime reverse shows a small eagle standing on rocks with its wings displayed, inside a wreath of olive and palm leaves. This overall design was intended to be the same on each of the silver denominations struck in 1796, from the Half Dime through the Dollar. The edge was reeded in a Castaing machine. The denomination "Half Dime" does not appear anywhere on the coin because the coin's market value was based on its intrinsic value and it circulated by weight and silver fineness.



Lot No. 1761

OUTSTANDING VALENTINE 1 HALF DIME

The Sharpest Struck V.1 Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1759

(Enlarged)

1759 1796 Normal Obverse Die. Valentine 1, Hilt 13-H. Rarity-4. Superb Gem Brilliant Uncirculated. Possibly the Finest Known. Certainly the Sharpest and Fullest Strike seen on any V.1 Half Dime of this date.

Bright silver in color, with russet toning on both sides. The fields on the obverse and reverse are semi-reflective. Liberty's hair is sharp and fully struck up, as is her bodice, and the stars show fully. On the reverse, the eagle's breast feathers are complete, its neck and eye are both super strong, and while the right leg is typically soft (as it is opposite the highest point of the obverse), the leaves in the wreath show inner details. Perfectly centered. In the date, 17 and 6 show re-

punching. Faint break from the rim to the 6th star, ribbon ends; reverse broken from the rim between TA to branch below, faint break on rocks in field under left wing.
This and the next two lots are examples of John's overwhelming desire to obtain coins that had the best possible, sharpest strike. To John, sharpness and completeness of strike are the most important features of a coin. John would pass up a coin which some might feel had a higher grade but which was softly struck or had too many adjustment marks or other detriments.

Ex New Netherlands Coin Company privately in March 1947; Stack's sale of the Harold Bareford Collection, October 1981, lot 29; John Whitney.
The Year 1796 in History. On November 15, the French ambassador announced that France would sever diplomatic ties with the United States over the Jay Treaty.

MAGNIFICENT LIKERTY V.1 HALF DIME

The Sharpest Struck V.1a Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1760

(Enlarged)

1760 1796 LIKERTY. V.1a, H.13a-H. Rarity-4. Superb Gem Brilliant Uncirculated. Probably the Finest, certainly the Sharpest and Fullest Struck V.1a Known.

Bright silver in color with the palest russet and gold toning. Fully bright and semi reflective in the fields. Fully sharp on both sides, with full breast feathers, the eagle's head and eye complete, and even the left leg shows partial feather details. Very sharply clashed on both sides, with ghost outlines of the wreath on the

obverse and Liberty's head on the reverse. Obverse rim break to ribbon ends stronger now, B broken in loops at top and bottom creating the LIKERTY variety, rim break above stars 10 to 13. Reverse break from the rim to branch between TA also stronger, with a cud formed on the bottom right serif, the break in the field under the eagle's wing is stronger too.

Ex Dr. Ketterman Collection; Stack's privately in January 1982; John Whitney.
The Year 1796 in History. Constantin François de Chasseboeuf was revealed to be a French spy and was expelled from the United States.

GEM 1796/5 HALF DIME

Probable Finest Known: The Garrett-Hayes Coin



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1761

(Enlarged)

1761 1796/5. V.2, H.12-I. Rarity-5. Gem Brilliant Uncirculated, if not slightly finer. Probably the Finest Known.

Rich silver in color, with russet and gold toning. The fields are brightly reflective and prooflike. Faint adjustment marks in the center of the obverse. Liberty's hair is full and sharp, as are the details in her bodice and the stars around her head; on the reverse, the eagle's breast feathers are fully struck, as are its head and eye. In the date, the underlying 5 is nearly fully visible, with

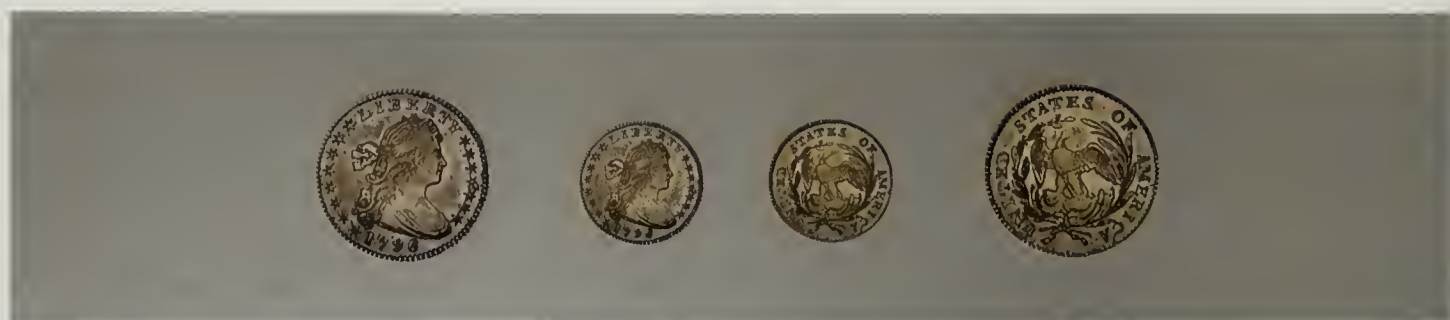
clear traces of the 5 lying on top of the loop of the over-punched 6. When we last catalogued this coin 14 years ago, we wrote that it is "medallic in appearance." Obverse die perfect; reverse broken from rim to T3 to neck, another break from rim at 5:30 to stem end to talon. Full obverse denticles, nearly full reverse ones. Near perfect centering on both sides.

Ex Dr. Edward Maris Collection; Bowers & Ruddy's sale of the Garrett Collection, February 1979, lot 229; the Hon. Jimmy Hayes; Stack's sale of the Jimmy Hayes Collection, October 1985, lot 5; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. On July 11, the British withdrew from Fort Detroit according to the terms of the Jay Treaty. Captain Moses Porter took command of the fort in the name of the United States.

SECOND 1796/5 HALF DIME

Probable Second Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1762

(Enlarged)

1762 1796/5. V.2, H.12-I. Rarity-5. Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. Possibly the Second Finest Known.

Both sides are bright, deep silver gray with pale steel-blue toning. The fields are fully bright and reflective, with semi-mirror flash everywhere. The obverse is fully sharply struck. On the reverse, the eagle's head and left leg are soft, the eye is faded and the breast feathers are softly struck. Obverse die perfect, the overdate not as strong as on the preceding example, with less of the 5 showing underneath and none on top of the over-punched 6. Die breaks seen on the preceding are here slightly stronger, as expected. Perfectly centered, with

full denticles on both sides.

John kept this coin, Congressman Jimmy Hayes' duplicate after John's acquisition of the Garrett-Hayes coin (see preceding lot), to use to show the reverse in his ANA exhibits. Jimmy Hayes found it very hard to part with this coin and he kept it for seven years after he bought the Garrett coin. Jimmy would only sell it to John as an upgrade for the EF John then owned. This and the previous lot are both extremely rare high grade examples of the 1796/5 variety which is almost never seen above MS-60 and is almost always softly struck.

Ex Jimmy Hayes Collection privately via Stack's in August 1985; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. On May 18, Congress passed the Land Act, which opened the Northwest Territory to settlement. Land speculators flooded the wilderness area, buying everything in sight.

THE FINEST KNOWN 1796 DIME
THE CONGRESSMAN JIMMY HAYES SPECIMEN STRIKE



Lot No. 1763



1796 DIMES

An estimated total of 32,379 Dimes in six different varieties were struck bearing the date 1796. This collection contains what is believed to be one of the first three Dimes struck by the Mint, a Specimen strike probably for assay or presentation purposes. It was struck on a polished planchet with greater force than usual, so as to bring out every fine detail of the design. It was, perhaps, because of this greater force and the thinness of the planchet that the obverse die subsequently broke a chip out of its rim at 7:00. All subsequent coins struck using Obverse 1 have a die lump at that spot.

DIME DESIGN TYPES

1796 was the first year the Dime denomination was struck. Like the other silver denominations of 1796, Robert Scot designed the Dime types after Gilbert Stuart's portrait drawing of Liberty and a different artist's design for the reverse eagle. The Mint intended for all the silver coins of 1796 to have the same types, the differences in denomination being obvious from the different sizes of the coins, as well as by the edge devices where applied. The edge was reeded in a Castaing machine. The "Dime" denomination does not appear anywhere on the coin because the coin's market value was based on its intrinsic value and it circulated by weight and silver fineness.

THE FINEST KNOWN 1796 DIME

The Congressman Jimmy Hayes Specimen Strike



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1763

(Enlarged)

1763 1796 JR.1a (1-A). Rarity-3. Gem Brilliant Specimen Proof. The Finest Known JR.1 and the Finest Known 1796 Dime of any variety. A coin of incomparable quality. Undoubtedly struck for presentation. The Red Book plate Coin.

An incomparable specimen strike in the earliest obverse state ever seen. Superb pale blue and light green toning over silvery surfaces. Both sides show full, mirror flash in all areas. On the obverse, Liberty's hair is sharp and the individual strands are separate, with just a touch of softness in the curls over her ear. The stars are sharply struck up. The strike was so strong that it actually formed a partial rim on the obverse. The reverse shows full breast feathers on the eagle and only its left leg feathers are soft. There are partial denticles on the reverse. Exceptionally early strike, the obverse shows only the ghost outlines of the die cud between the date and first star that is seen on every other specimen known of JR.1. This specimen is truly a highlight of the Whitney Collection.

1796 was the first year of issue of the Dime denomination. Perhaps that was the reason why a small handful of 1796 Dimes was struck with a sharper blow on planchets that had been cut from polished strip. There could be another reason why a handful of presentation specimen strike 1796 coins were made, however. It has been suggested that presentation coins were made in the early days of the Mint when a new president was

elected or inaugurated. If one compares the years for which specimen strikes are known with the years in which a new president was elected or inaugurated, one finds that three-quarters of the surviving specimen strikes are dated in such election or inaugural years. This is too high a percentage to be accounted for by mere chance. Unfortunately, the Mint left no records behind that state that presentation coins were made for incoming presidents, vice-presidents, and their staffs. However, the numismatic evidence is clear that at least some of the early (1796-1821) specimen strikes known must have been made for that very purpose. In the present case, 1796 was the year that John Adams was elected President and Thomas Jefferson Vice President.

Whatever the real reason may have been, the fact remains that there exists a handful of early U.S. coins that are so far superior to anything else that they must have been made for some purpose other than ordinary circulation. We do not know exactly what that purpose may have been because the Mint has left us no documents that mention why it struck such Specimen coins. All we can be absolutely sure of is that these are superior, special coins made for a special reason. They are the absolute pinnacle of the late 18th century coiner's craft.

Ex Stack's Empire sale, November 1957, lot 728; Stack's sale of the Jimmy Hayes Collection, October 1985, lot 16; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. Robert Burns, Scotland's national poet, author of many beloved rhymes, died this year.

HIGH GRADE JR.1 DIME

The Harold Bareford Coin



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1764

(Enlarged)

1764 1796 JR.1 (1-A). Rarity-3. Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, if not slightly finer.

Both sides are toned in iridescent gold with blue-rose highlights. The fields are bright, with prooflike flash showing even in the hidden areas. Sharply struck on both sides. Tarnish streak on neck. Very sharp clash marks on the obverse, this is an outstanding example of

the late states of these dies. Besides the clash marks, the obverse has the fully developed die cud on Star 1 as well as the arc crack in the right field. The reverse, correspondingly, shows a myriad of tiny breaks in the fields and between the letters.

Ex Stock's sole of the Harold Bareford Collection, October 1981, lot 134; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. In Spain, the painter Francisco de Goya y Lucientes began his series of etchings called *Caprichos*. The skills he mastered there were exhibited to their fullest in his later ultra-realistic *Disasters of War* (1810-13).

SUPERB GEM JR.2 DIME

The Probable Finest Known, The Eliasberg Coin



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1765

(Enlarged)

1765 1796 JR.2 (2-B). Rarity-4. Gem Brilliant Uncirculated. Probably the Finest Known.

A superb specimen of this variety. Both sides show full mint luster. The obverse is lightly toned in pale rose, while the reverse is bright white in the center and pale rose around the rim. On the obverse, Liberty's hair strands are sharp even in the center. The stars on left are soft, as usual, but those on the right are bold. On the reverse, the eagle's breast and left leg feathers

show more detail than is usually seen. The obverse denticles are nearly complete while those on the back are full and bold everywhere. Obverse lightly clashed with a small rim break at 10:30; reverse clashed more heavily. This coin was slabbed by PCGS as "MS-65 Eliasberg" after the Eliasberg Sale and subsequently "cracked out" by John.

Ex Bowers and Mereno's sole, in conjunction with Stock's, of the Eliasberg Collection, May 1996, lot 1038; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. This year saw the tenth anniversary of the death of Moses Mendelssohn, the founder of a new movement to encourage Hebrew studies. Within a quarter century his influence would affect Jews in Russia, Germany, and Italy.

HIGH GRADE JR.2 DIME
Possibly Third Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1766

(Enlarged)

1766 1796 JR.2 (2-B). Rarity-4. Nearly Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. Possibly tied for Third Finest Known.

A second example of this variety. Both sides are pale gray with golden overtones. There are areas of dark blue-gray toning on both sides. Some, mostly hidden, hairlines. The dies are clashed on both sides. 'X' scratched faintly in neck. Liberty's hair is full and

while the lowest curl is soft it is still visible. On the reverse, the eagle's breast is nearly full, with just the top soft. Both dies clashed. This is another example of John's saving a high grade "duplicate" for his exhibit to show a special reverse die.

Ex Paramount's session of Auction '87, July 1987, lot 52; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. In the Northwest Territory, General Moses Cleaveland founded the city that bears his name, misspelled by his men as Cleveland, Ohio.

OUTSTANDING JR.3 DIME
A Candidate For Finest Known Honors



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1767

(Enlarged)

1767 1796 JR.3 (3-C). Rarity-5. Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. A candidate for Finest Known honors.

Brightly reflective surfaces and lovely, deep gray and pale blue toning can be seen on both sides. Some typical adjustment marks on lower right reverse; small mint made rim flaw at lower left obverse, due to the reverse

die cud. Sharply struck on both sides, the eagle's breast and left leg feathers typically soft. If this coin is not the finest then it is at least tied for that honor with the Auction '81 piece.

Ex Dr. George P. French; T. James Clarke; New Netherlands 47th sale, lot 1621; Lester Merkin; Stack's sale of the Merkin Collection, November 1994, lot 767; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. The Dutch East Indies Company was on the verge of bankruptcy. Two years later, its far-flung trading empire would be taken over by the Dutch government.

SECOND HIGH GRADE JR.3 DIME



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1768

(Enlarged)

1768 1796 JR.3 (3-C). Rarity-5. Brilliant Uncirculated.

Frosty and prooflike, with pale golden toning on both sides. An attractive specimen that shows full central detail on the obverse, with the strands of Liberty's hair strong and separated. JR.3 is the second rarest variety of the year. The editors of the early dimes reference

wrote in 1984 that they knew of only two in Uncirculated or better condition. Since that time, a handful of others has surfaced. The presently offered coin ranks in the Condition Census for the variety.

Ex Stack's sale of the F. Dobney Coldwell, Jr. Collection, April 1988, lot 2324; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. For the previous two years, Erasmus Darwin, Charles' grandfather, had been publishing his own thoughts on evolution. Erasmus held that acquired characteristics are inheritable and are the basis for evolutionary change.

EXTRAORDINARY JR.4 DIME

The Third Finest Seen



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1769

(Enlarged)

1769 1796 JR.4 (3-D). Rarity-4. Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. The Third Finest Seen.

This example is just a hair's breadth less sharp than the Garrett and Eliasberg coins. An extraordinary 1796 Dime. The obverse is toned in blue and gold with pale rose overtones; the reverse is toned gold, olive, and pale blue. The obverse shows full prooflike flash in all the hidden areas; the reverse shows full flash in the fields, partial in the bow and ribbons. The colors and prooflike

flash make this an electrifying coin to look at. Liberty's hair is fully struck up and the obverse detail elsewhere is complete save for some softness on the stars at right. The reverse breast and wing feathers are as complete as one could wish for. The obverse and reverse denticles are nearly complete. Obverse die break to right of 6 in date; short reverse break from rim to wreath left of S1.

Ex Stack's sale of the J.A. Stock Collection, January, 1990, lot 1; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. The Italian chemist Giovanni Fabroni noticed oxidation occurring in a galvanic battery and correctly concluded that galvanism (i.e., the flow of electricity between two poles) was connected with chemical action.

THE RAREST 1796 DIME

The Norweb Coin: Tied For Finest Known



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 1770



(Enlarged)

1770 1796 JR.5 (4-D). Rarity-5. About Uncirculated. Tied with one other for Finest Known.

Even, deep gray in color with pale golden highlights around the obverse rim and across portions of the reverse. Sharply struck, with Liberty's hair strands separate and outlined and the eagle's wing feathers bold. Micro scratches hidden in the reverse toning. When Breen catalogued this coin in 1953 he described it as being the finest of only three known at the time. When we sold the Bareford coin, also an AU specimen,

collectors had forgotten about the existence of this present specimen. Accordingly, the editors of the early dimes book gave finest known honors to the Bareford coin. When the Norweb collection was auctioned in 1987, the present coin once again took its place at the top of the CC, tied with Bareford's. Obverse breaks as described in the early dimes book, here actually visible without the need for a glass; reverse break (1) is present but not (2).

Ex New Netherlands Coin Company privately in August 1953; Bowers & Merena's sale of the Norweb Collection, October 1987, lot 390; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. A French naval presence in the Gulf of Aden led Britain to consider opening relations with the local rulers. Two years later, the Imam of Muscat signed an agreement with England, barring the French from his lands.

MAGNIFICENT JR.6 DIME

A Superb Prooflike Gem Coin



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 1771



(Enlarged)

1771 1796 JR.6 (5-E). Rarity-3. Superb Gem Brilliant Uncirculated. Tied For Finest Known with the Eliasberg coin.

This specimen is more sharply struck than the Eliasberg coin on the reverse. A magnificent gem coin which has been described in the past as a "Brilliant Proof." While we hesitate to call it Proof, the coin's spectacular appearance suggests that it has been specially cared for ever since it was struck. Both sides are lightly toned in pale russet and mauve shades. The obverse and reverse both show full prooflike flash in all the hidden areas and across the fields. Liberty's hair is sharp and complete and the stars on left are bold save for the last. All stars on right are soft. The reverse shows full feather

details in the eagle's wings and on its breast, a most unusual occurrence. There are partial denticles on both sides. Obverse die broken as usual through 179 in the date; reverse broken from rim at 10:30 to neck and across the right branch.

John tells Stack's that he compared this coin to the Eliasberg piece at the lot viewing and he thought that, while the original appearance of both coins was equal, his coin was slightly better struck and therefore finer. However, John agrees that the difference between the two coins is clearly so subjective that he calls them tied for Finest Known.

Ex Jim Kelly in October, 1951; Stack's sale of the Harold Bareford Collection, October 1981, lot 133; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. The military conservatism of Sultan Selim III led to increased pressure from Russia, which wants to control the Dardanelles. Selim's resistance to change led to his assassination in 1807.

1796 QUARTER DOLLARS

The number of 1796 Quarters struck is a subject of some debate. Whereas the *Guide Book* lists 6,146 coins struck, Robert Hilt suggested that possibly 1,900 more were struck in 1804 because a 1796 die was still usable at that time. Hilt felt that the number of 1796 Quarters still extant would seem to indicate that such was the case. Two varieties of the 1796 Quarter exist. Both usually have the eagle's head poorly defined, because there was not enough metal in the thin Quarter planchet to completely fill the dies unless very high pressure was used to strike the coin. However, this collection contains the full eagle head on three of the four coins included. The "Quarter" denomination does not appear anywhere on the coin because the coin's market value was based on its intrinsic value and it circulated by weight and silver fineness.

QUARTER DOLLAR DESIGN TYPES

Like the Dime, 1796 was the first year of issue for the Quarter Dollar denomination. The Quarter Dollar was also designed by Robert Scot, whose skill as an engraver is not well thought of even though his dies look very workmanlike. The Quarter's obverse and reverse types are the same as those on the Dime and Half Dime and represent the Mint's early attempt at standardization. The edge was reeded in a Castaing machine.



Lot No. 1774



PROOFLIKE BROWNING 1 QUARTER

One of the Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1772

(Enlarged)

1772 1796 Browning 1, Hilt 2-A (2-A). Rarity-6. Brilliant Uncirculated, if not slightly finer. One of the Finest Known, certainly one of the Finest Struck.

Lovely, light silver gray in color with a trace of pale russet toning on the reverse. Fully prooflike surfaces on both sides, with full brilliant flash even in the hidden recesses of the designs. On the obverse, stars 9 through 11 are soft but the others are sharp. Liberty's hair strands were sharply struck save for highest points, and the date numerals and LIBERTY are also strong. On the reverse, the eagle's breast and left leg feathers are soft. The reverse, however, shows the full eagle's neck, head and eye visible, features that are almost always found soft and indistinct. The die may have filled with grease at that place, accounting for the weakness seen there. This feature, alone, makes this a remarkable coin and one worthy of close attention, since nearly 95% of all 1796 Quarters have a flat head

and neck. The eagle's wing details are strong and the leaves show inner veins. Perfectly centered, with a full border of denticles visible on both sides. Minor adjustment marks on both sides. Obverse faint break from rim to 1 in date and just beyond, another short break from rim toward top of E but not reaching it yet; reverse die perfect.

1796 was the first year of issue for the Quarter denomination. There is a handful of specimens known, today, that look like they were made specially, probably for presentation purposes. They have sharp strikes and mirror fields and were struck on specially polished planchet stock. They are very similar in appearance to the presentation strike 1796 Dimes. It is possible that these 1796 specimen coins were made for some purpose connected with the 1796 presidential election.

Ex Superior's session of Auction '90, lot 1060; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. In November, Andrew Jackson was elected to be Tennessee's first delegate to the House of Representatives.

SECOND BR.1 QUARTER



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1773

(Enlarged)

1773 1796 Br.1, H.2-A (2-A). Rarity-6. Choice About Uncirculated.

A second example of this rare variety from the first year of issue of the denomination. This example is deep silver gray on both sides, with traces of rose toning in places on the obverse and reverse. The surfaces are bright and semi-reflective. The obverse strike was sharp, with full stars, most details showing in Liberty's hair, the date numerals and letters in LIBERTY bold. On the reverse, the eagle's head is soft but the beak

shows, its breast and left leg feathers are soft but many of the leaves show inner details. Obverse die break from rim to 1 in date in the same state of development as on the preceding, but the break from rim to E now touches that letter. On the reverse, die rust is visible in the field under and to the right of the beak, and there are traces of die rust at the lower right of the wreath, too. Full denticles on both sides, perfectly centered.

Ex Stack's privately in April 1985; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. In Iowa, Frenchman Julien Dubuque founded a trading post and lead smelting furnaces at the site of the city that today bears his name.

MAGNIFICENT BR.2 QUARTER



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1774

(Enlarged)

1774 1796 Br.2, H.1-A (1-A). Rarity-3. Very Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, near gem quality. One of the Finest Known.

A magnificent specimen of this popular issue. Both sides show deep russet gray toning, the color a slightly lighter shade on Liberty's bosom. The fields are full mirror prooflike on both sides, with complete and unbroken flash showing even in the hidden areas. On the obverse, Liberty's hair is fully struck up, with each strand separately detailed. Her bodice, the date numerals and the letters in LIBERTY are all strong. Even the stars all show raised and fully struck centers. On the reverse, the eagle's head is fully struck up, its nostril shows, the neck feathers are bold, the breast feathers are clear in angled light, the leaves show inner details,

and only the eagle's left leg is soft. This is almost unheard of sharpness for the reverse of this notoriously flatly struck coin. Obverse die perfect, the date numerals and letters showing clear re-punching. Reverse die also perfect. Full denticles on both sides, the coin being perfectly centered.

There are three raised center dots from the die engraver's compass, two side by side above eagle's left leg, the third at the juncture of its left wing and body. These are normal enough. We note, in addition, a fourth, showing as a depressed dot about equidistant from the others in the eagle's body. This fourth phenomenon is presently unexplained.

Ex Stack's privately in August 1985; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. On November 4, the United States agreed to pay annual tribute to the Pasha of Tripoli, in return for the Pasha's promise not to attack American ships sailing along the Mediterranean coast.

LOVELY BR.2 QUARTER

The Rare Late Die State



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1775

(Enlarged)

1775 1796 Br.2, H.1-A (1a-A). Rarity-5. Brilliant Uncirculated, very close to Choice. The Finest Seen of the late die state.

Both sides of this important coin are bright silver in color, with just a brush of pale gold and russet toning, principally on reverse. The surfaces are bright and semi-reflective, with subdued prooflike flash. The coin is fully struck everywhere on both sides, with Liberty's hair strands sharp and separated, the stars bold, the eagle's head strong and the beak full, only the upper leaves at right being soft. Some light adjustment marks are hidden in the upper right leaves. Re-punching on the obverse still shows as on the preceding specimen.

Very late state of the obverse, the die severely broken: ERTY and 9th to 10th stars joined together and to rim above by a myriad of tiny, spidery die breaks, another break from rim to along left side of I to head. The reverse shows die rust in the space under the eagle's beak and to the right of its neck. This late die state was first announced to the public in 1935. Since that time, only a handful of specimens have been identified by numismatists. Three have been called Uncirculated but most are in grades below EF.

Ex Stack's session of Auction '86, lot 124; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. On September 17, Washington delivered his farewell address to the nation, not as a speech, but as a written statement.

1796 HALF DOLLARS

Scholars believe that no Half Dollars bearing the date 1796 were actually struck in that year. All Half Dollar coins issued by the Mint in 1796 probably were made with still usable 1795 dated dies. However, there is considerable debate as to how many 1796 dated coins were actually struck. Estimates range from 960 to 3,918. Of the two varieties dated 1796, the 16 Stars is considered to be the rarest. In any case, there are probably fewer than 20 examples of the 16 Star variety and 35 specimens of the 15 Star variety extant, very few of which are Uncirculated. Demand for the date has always been high, since no U.S. type collection is ever complete until the Draped Bust/Small Eagle type has been acquired. The 1796-7 Draped Bust/Small Eagle Half Dollar is the rarest silver type coin in the entire United States coinage series.



15 Stars Half Dollar



16 Stars Half Dollar

HALF DOLLAR DESIGN TYPES

The first Half Dollars were struck in 1794, using designs by Robert Scot. In 1796, when the Mint decided to redesign the nation's coinage, Scot made a new obverse design for the denomination. Modeled after Gilbert Stuart's head of Liberty, Scot's basic design also appears on the Half Dime, Dime, Quarter, and Dollar. The reverse small eagle type, which was introduced on the 1794 Half Dollars, was carried over onto the new, 1796 dated issues. Scot cut two obverses that have the 1796 date. The first has 15 stars for the 13 original states plus Vermont and Kentucky. The second obverse has 16 stars, the extra one for the state of Tennessee. The coin's edge is lettered with the denomination's name and its value in Cents. The Half Dollar was the only 1796 denomination in silver or gold to have its value (1/2) engraved on the die (in this case, the reverse die).

MAGNIFICENT 15 STARS HALF DOLLAR

Tied for Second Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1776

(Enlarged)

1776 1796 15 Stars. Overton 101, Hilt 2-A (1-A). Rarity-5. Mint State-64. Tied with one other for Second Finest Known.

There are only a handful of 15 Stars coins that could grade Uncirculated. The Condition Census published in the 1990 edition of Overton would place this present coin at the top as Finest Known, surpassing the Eliasberg coin. Frick's and Karoleff's 1994 Bust Half Quotes does not even price this date in grades above EF-40. Russ Logan's October, 1998 Half Dollar Census found only one specimen graded MS-60 and none finer. The obverse of this coin is toned in deep gray with russet, rose, and gold overtones, while the reverse is two tone with light and medium gray mixed with rose and blue. Both sides are bright and semi reflective, with some prooflike surface showing. All of Liberty's hair strands are sharply struck up save for the few on her forehead. Stars 6 through 9 are soft on

their tops but the others are sharp. The letters in LIBERTY and the numerals in 1796 are likewise strong. On the reverse, the eagle has a full head and eye, most of its neck feathers show, the breast feathers are visible in an angled light, the left leg feathers are soft, most of the leaves show their inner details, and the denomination and letters around the rim are sharp. On the edge, the lettering is all there, overrun by stars on LAR. Obverse arc break along shoulder, break along bosom line diverging first to the rim at 4:30 and second through the 15th to 13th stars, ending at the rim at 4:00. On the reverse, a thin break can be seen through ES. Since nearly all of the known 1796 Half Dollars show obverse die breaks, it is not surprising that so few Half Dollars were coined. Both the 15 and 16 Star obverse dies broke very early after they were first mounted in the coining press.

Ex Narman Stack Type Collection; Superior's sale of August 1991, lot 501; Jahn Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. The presidential campaign between John Adams and Thomas Jefferson was very bitter. Observers wondered how well the two could work together now that they were in the same administration.

SPECIMEN 15 STARS HALF DOLLAR

The C.A. Allenburger Coin - The Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1777

(Enlarged)

1777 1796 15 Stars. O.101A (undescribed earliest obverse state), H.2-A (1A-A). Rarity-5. Specimen-66. The Finest Known 15 Stars Half Dollar. The Red Book Plate Coin.

An important coin in every respect. The late Walter Breen noted that a few 15 Stars Half Dollars were known with prooflike surfaces suggestive of specimen strikings. It is very likely that these were made specially in commemoration of the type change or for the presidential election of that year, and were carefully preserved by those lucky enough to be given one. This example is bright silver in color with just a touch of the faintest gray toning, the coin is nearly pale white everywhere. Both sides show full prooflike specimen surface everywhere, with bright flash even inside the eagle's left wing. The obverse lint marks show that the dies were highly polished before the coin

was struck. There is clear evidence of striking at least twice on the front, with doubling showing on the stars, the date numerals, the letters in LIBERTY, and on portions of Liberty's profile. Stars 7 and 8 are soft on their tops but the others show central details. All of Liberty's hair strands are sharp, the numerals in 1796 are bold, and the letters in LIBERTY are strong. On the reverse, the eagle has a full head and eye, its breast feathers are sharp, and the neck and left leg feathers are as strong on this coin as they are ever seen. The leaves show inner details, too. The edge lettering is complete. Obverse die perfect, with none of the expected breaks. This is undescribed in the Overton book. On the reverse, the usual thin break on ES is present.

Ex B. Max Mehl's sale of the C.A. Allenburger Collection, March 1948, lot 385; Dr. J. Hewitt Judd; Abe Kasaff's 19632 FPL, lot 36; Stack's 55th Anniversary Sale, October, 1990, lot 1646; Jahn Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. In his farewell address, Washington noted that the Republic could be endangered by the self interest of political parties.

SPECIMEN 16 STARS OBVERSE HALF DOLLAR

The Lelan Rogers Coin

The Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1778

(Enlarged)

1778 1796 16 Stars. O.102a, H.3-A (2A-A). Rarity-6. Specimen-66. The Finest Known. The Lelan Rogers Coin. There is no finer example of the extremely rare 16 Stars Half Dollar known to us. The Red Book Plate Coin.

This example surpasses the Eliasberg, Norweb, Reed Hawn and every other piece we have seen. The quality of this coin is, in a word, superb. Lovely, deep silver gray toning can be seen on both sides, with rose, pale gold, iridescent blue highlights. Both sides show bright, prooflike flash in the fields and even in the recessed areas, as the inside of the eagle's left wing. One short lint mark on the reverse under the eagle's neck is noted, showing that the die had been polished prior to striking this coin. On the obverse, the stars, letters, numerals, and Liberty's hair are all sharply struck up with all details showing bold and full. On the reverse, the eagle's neck and left leg feathers are a trifle soft but some of the breast feathers show and most of the leaves show full inner details. The edge lettering is complete. The 16 Stars Half Dollar is several orders rarer than its 15 Stars brother. Although no mintage figures survive that would tell us how many were actually made, expe-

rience shows that for every three 15 Stars coins known only one 16 Stars piece survives. The 15 Stars variety was struck first and those were the ones that were saved. When the design was changed to add the 16th star (for Tennessee), the year was late and only a few Half Dollars were required for coinage purposes. Consequently, not many were struck to begin with and of those, even fewer were made as specimen strikes for presentation. Obverse very faint break through first four stars but not yet to rim and not yet heavy, no break from bust to 14th star, these observations suggesting that this qualifies as an exceptionally early state (2A). On the reverse, the die is broken from F to O to the rim, beyond.

John Whitney told us: "When John J. Pittman presented me with the ANA First Place Award for my 1796 Exhibit at Baltimore, he told me that the sponsor of the Class 1 Awards, Lelan Rogers, had the Finest Known 16 Star Half Dollar, and that I might aspire to have it some day in my collection. I waited patiently for ten years for the opportunity to come my way."

Ex Judge Curtis Collection (ca. 1940's), possibly ex Wurtzbach Collection via a Bluestone sale in 1931, to Abraham Hepner for \$1,600, Lelan Rogers in 1968; Stack's sale of the Lelan Rogers Collection, November 1995, lot 1250; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. The first Unitarian church was founded in Philadelphia by Joseph Priestley, the famous English scientist.

1796 DOLLARS

There are six varieties of Dollars with an estimated total mintage of between 68,290 and 72,290. These six varieties are divided into three major groups: Small Date on Obverse with Small Letters on Reverse, Small Date on Obverse with Large Letters on Reverse, and Large Date on Obverse with Small Letters on Reverse. Although the Mint's output of Dollars was considerably larger than that of the other 1796 denominations, 1796 Dollars in Uncirculated grade are almost nonexistent, as they were apparently not saved before going into circulation.

SILVER DOLLAR DESIGN TYPES

Like the Half Dime and Half Dollar, the Dollar denomination was first struck in 1794. Robert Scot, who had designed the first Dollar types, was given the job of incorporating Gilbert Stuart's drawing of Liberty for the Dollar's obverse of 1795. The new design, showing Liberty's hair bound up behind her head and drapery across her bosom, was carried over as the type of 1796. The reverse remained the small displayed eagle of 1794, but this would be changed on the Dollar by 1798, when the more stately Heraldic Eagle type was introduced. The edge was lettered with a device that gives the name of the denomination and its value in Cents.

INTERESTING B.1 DOLLAR



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1779

(Enlarged)

1779 1796 Small Date. Small Letters. Bolender 1, Hilt 4-B (2-A). Rarity-4. Very Fine-30.

An attractive coin, with medium silver gray toning and iridescent rose in the centers. This is a scarce variety

and no Uncirculated specimens appear to have survived.

Ex Bowers & Mereno's sale of May, 1995, lot 1153; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. In New Orleans, the Spanish governor Carondelet set up the first internal police force and began the system of street lighting that can still be seen, today.

THE FINEST KNOWN B.2 DOLLAR

The Amon Carter Coin



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1780

(Enlarged)

1780 1796 Small Date. Small Letters. B.2, H.3-B (1-A). High Rarity-4. Choice About Uncirculated. The Finest Known.

A magnificent specimen, far finer than almost every other example known. The obverse and reverse are both bright silver in the centers with iridescent blue, russet and rose toning around the rims. The surfaces on both sides are bright and reflective, almost fully prooflike. On the obverse, Liberty's hair is full and her

bodice is sharp and outlined. The stars on the right are strong. On the reverse, the eagle has nearly full neck and breast feathers, the left leg is soft but the eye is strong, and the leaves in the wreath show inner details. The coin is almost perfectly centered. Struck from perfect dies. The edge lettering is complete, with some letters edged over flan flaws.

Ex Stock's sole of the Amon Carter Collection, January 1984, lot 214; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. In China, Chia Ching became emperor and the eight year long White Lotus Revolt against Manchu rule began in central China.

MAGNIFICENT B.2 DOLLAR

The Second Finest Seen



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1781

(Enlarged)

1781 1796 Small Date. Small Letters. B.2, H.3-B (1-A). High Rarity-4. Choice About Uncirculated. The Second Finest Seen.

A simply magnificent coin with an outstanding pedigree. This Dollar is toned in deep gray with blue and rose overtones. The surfaces on both sides are bright and semi-reflective, with a definite prooflike appearance with "cartwheel" toning. The obverse is slightly off center to the top but only the ends of some denticles there are off the flan. The reverse is off center to the lower

right, with the denticles missing from 4:30 to 6:30 but extra long from 9:00 to 2:00 and traces of the die edge actually show there. Liberty's hair is fully struck up, as is her bodice; the stars on right are soft. On the reverse, the eagle has nearly fully struck neck and breast feathers, its left leg is soft, the eye is strong, and the leaves show inner details. Struck from perfect dies. Edge lettering perfectly applied.

Ex Howard Newcomb Collection; B. Max Mehl's sale of the Dr. Charles Green Collection, April 1949, lot 1778; Stack's sale of the Harold Bareford Collection, October 1981, lot 407; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. Catharine the Great, Empress of Russia, friend to Voltaire, voluptuary, Hammer of the Turks, usurper, died in St. Petersburg.

UNCIRCULATED B.4 DOLLAR

The Finest Seen



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1782

(Enlarged)

1782 1796 Small Date. Large Letters. B.4, H.5-E (3-D). Rarity-3. Brilliant Uncirculated, or slightly finer. The Finest Seen.

A gorgeous specimen, with silver-gold color and russet overtones on the obverse, the reverse nearly untinted and bright white. The mint luster cartwheel is somewhat subdued on the obverse but strong on the reverse. The obverse and reverse surfaces are bright and semi-reflective. Both sides show a full border of denticles around the rims and the coin is nearly perfectly centered. Liberty's hair and bodice are fully struck. The eagle's breast is a trifle soft as is its left leg, but there is full eye and neck detail and the leaves show inner

details as well. The edge lettering is perfectly applied.

The differences between Bolender 4 and 4a are that the obverse die on the latter is lapped and the topmost curl on Liberty's head is small and detached. Bolender considered 4a to be a separate variety, one which he called extremely rare. Since his time, however, numismatists have decided that 4 and 4a are really just die states of the same variety. In addition, there are scores of B.4's known, today, that show the obverse die lapped and the topmost curl broken off.

Ex Norman Stack Type Collection; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. Edward Jenner, an English doctor, introduced vaccination for the first time. Immunization against smallpox began, leading to the eradication of the disease two centuries later.

SUPERB B.4 DOLLAR
Possible Third Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1783

(Enlarged)

1783 1796 Small Date. Large Letters. B.4a, H.5-E (3-D). Rarity-3. Choice About Uncirculated, or slightly finer. Possibly the Third Finest Known.

This coin is a lovely gray in color, with iridescent rose in the fields and a trace of palest blue showing. The obverse shows original mint luster in the protected areas at the right (around some stars) and in the left field and stars on that side. The reverse shows a full and unbroken mint luster cartwheel. Liberty's hair and bodice are both sharply struck. On the reverse, the

eagle has nearly full feathers in the breast and left leg, its eye is fully struck up, and ample feather detail can be seen in the neck. Many of the leaves show inner details. Obverse die perfect. Reverse die broken in the denticles below left the ribbon end, rusted at ED, elsewhere perfect. No adjustment marks show. The edge lettering was applied perfectly.

Ex Bowers & Merena's ANA sale, August 1989, lot 356; Jahn Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. Pierre-Simon Laplace, the French astronomer, first proposed that the solar system formed by the cooling and coalescing of a great cloud of stellar gas.

ONE OF THE FINEST B.5 DOLLARS



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1784

(Enlarged)

1784 1796 Large Date. Small Letters. B.5, H.6-C (4-B). Rarity-3. Mint State-62. One of the Finest Known.

Both sides of this important coin are bright silver in color, with just a faint wash of russet toning. The obverse and reverse both show full mint luster cartwheels. The surfaces are sharp and have the hard appearance of finely wrought steel. Liberty's hair strands are separated and finely delineated on the obverse. The eagle's breast feather detail is likewise

sharp and bold. All the denticles on both sides are sharp. All in all, this superb example looks like a new Morgan Dollar! Obverse die perfect, with a trace of the re-cutting on the 6 in the date still showing. On the reverse, there is die rust in ER and the cud on I in AMERICA. No trace of adjustment marks on either side. Edge lettering applied perfectly.

Purchased privately in September 1994; Jahn Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. Paul I, the degenerate son of Peter III and Catharine the Great, succeeded as Tsar of Russia on his mother's death.

POSSIBLE FOURTH FINEST KNOWN B.5 DOLLAR



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1785

(Enlarged)

1785 1796 Large Date. Small Letters. B.5, H.6-C (4-B). Rarity-3. Choice About Uncirculated, or slightly finer. Possibly the Fourth Finest Known.

A second example of this variety. This one is deep silver gray in color, with rose, gold, and pale blue toning. The surfaces are bright, smooth, and hard under the toning. Liberty's hair and bodice are fully struck up on the obverse. On the reverse, the eagle's breast feathers are mostly bold, the left leg is typically soft, the eagle has a

full eye and the neck feathers are complete, and the leaves show their inner details. There are full borders of denticles showing on both sides and the coin was struck perfectly centered. Obverse raised die line in field before face, the re-cutting on the 6 in 1796 still plain. Reverse die rusted on ER, cud on I bigger now. Edge lettering perfectly applied.

Purchased privately in August 1984; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. In Munich, Aloys Senefelder invented the process of lithography, which became the basis for modern offset printing.

OUTSTANDING B.6 DOLLAR

The Finer of Only Two Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1786

(Enlarged)

1786 1796 Small Date. Large Letters. B.6, H.3-D (1-C). Rarity-8. Very Fine-35. The Finer of the Two Known.

The coin is toned in a medium gray shade on both sides, with light traces of golden overtones. The fields are surfaces in the protected areas are bright. This coin is remarkable for its grade, as well, without marks or damage, just even old wear. On the obverse, Liberty's hair is nearly full and some bodice details show. On the reverse, the eagle's feathers in the wings and some on its body still show. Heavy break on the reverse rim at 1:00 to the rim at 4:45, the right side of the entire die dropping below the plane of the left side, creating a split level reverse die. Interestingly, despite the differ-

ence in height between the left and right sides of the die, the details still were striking up strongly enough to make a few useful coins. This extremely rare 1796 Dollar variety was unknown to Bolender and it was not listed in his book on early Dollars. The first specimen ever sold publicly crossed the auction block in 1975 and is now in Jules Reiver's collection. It has been graded VG. The presently offered coin was actually sold by Bolender in 1951 and was retained by its purchaser until 1995. We do not know if Bolender recognized it as a new variety at the time, or not. No other specimen of B.6 has been rumored to exist.

Ex M. H. Bolender; Bowers & Merena's sale of September 1995, lot 1249; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. Napoleon began the siege of Mantua during the winter. When it was over, he had effective control over all of Italy.

THE GOLD COINS OF 1796

1796 was the first-year of issue for the Quarter Eagle, which was the only gold coin that did not have stars as part of the obverse design. It is a one-year type coin, with a mintage only 963. It is the rarest gold type coin. In fact, all three denominations of 1796 gold coins are the rarest 18th century coins of their respective denominations. As with the Half Cents and the silver coins of 1796, comments regarding the Condition Census for each of the gold coin varieties to follow are John Whitney's own, based upon nearly 40 years of collecting. In that time, John either bought or turned down every single high grade 1796 gold coin to come on the market.

1796 QUARTER EAGLES

The Mint experienced serious die clashing with both the No Stars and With Stars varieties of the Quarter Eagle. Perhaps the Philadelphia Mint workers were distracted by worries about catching yellow fever in the city known as the yellow fever capital of the United States. Because of the excessive clash marks that were subsequently impressed on the coins, the Mint had to remove the dies and polish them down (lap) to remove the unwanted clash marks. The damage caused by clashing also resulted in the destruction of the reverse die after only 66 pieces had been coined (Variety 1-A). In the lapping process, some of the finer detail of the intended design was also removed, leading to foreshortening of Liberty's hair curl ends near the base of her neck. After the first obverse die (No stars) had been heavily lapped, to the point of removing too much of the original detail, and after the die had also broken vertically (after striking additional 897 coins), a new obverse (With Stars) and reverse die was used to make the balance of the 530 Quarter Eagles struck dated 1796.

A NOTE FROM JOHN WHITNEY CONCERNING THE "A" REVERSE OF THE HILT-2A VARIETY NO STARS QUARTER EAGLE (the only die example missing from this collection)

In my correspondence, both by telephone and letter, with Robert Hilt (see my comments in the Foreword to this catalog), I had questioned him about the fact that I thought I had an example of a 2-B quarter eagle without the obverse die having been lapped. During my various discussions with him I began to realize the consequences of die clashing and the "trauma" it caused upon the dies which had not necessarily been annealed (hardened) properly and the "pressure" that was being placed upon the Mint to get it's act straightened out and increase the quality of its coinage, thereby requiring (especially the gold coinage) dies to be lapped whenever die clashing occurred. This trauma caused many dies in the early life of the mint to break apart far sooner than they should, because of improper annealing. In the course of our discussions, I learned about Robert's "quest" to obtain an example of the 2-A variety. Knowing how much he coveted having one, when I viewed lot 332 at Stack's during the viewing of Stack's portion of Auction '82, I thought to myself, that it wouldn't be proper for me to outbid Robert for this coin, because without his knowledge which he imparted to me about its very existence, I would not have bid on it because I had a much finer example of what I would have thought previously was the same variety. I never spoke to Robert about not bidding, or that the coin was coming up at auction, but I was there at the auction and I knew he was bidding. Since his research has indicated that only four of this variety (2-A) exist and that two of them are in Harry Bass's collection (now in his museum), the chance that I will ever be able to get one is not probable. Therefore, the "A" reverse of the 1796 no-stars quarter eagle is the only die example missing in this collection of the 92 possible dies (46 obverse and 46 reverse) that were used to strike 1796 dated coins by the Philadelphia Mint.



Lot 332 from Auction '82

Bob never knew I laid off the 2-A so he could get it. He wrote to me after the sale, saying: "Please note that the 1796 no stars obverse quarter eagle was lapped at least 4 times. I pictured only the extremes in my book, so I am aware of your variation. Harry Bass of Dallas, Texas has several of the quarter eagles of 1796 in his collection and he has made a study of the repeated lappings of this die. I have been waiting for the 'Auction '82' prior to the Boston ANA Conception. Lot No. 332 was the very rare variety 2-A quarter eagle. The total now known is 4 coins of this variety. Harry Bass has 2, I now have lot 332, and the poorest condition coin was recently owned by coin dealer Ben Levin."

QUARTER EAGLE DESIGN TYPES

1796 was the first year of issue for the Quarter Eagle denomination. It is also one of the most important design change years in all of American numismatics. Since gold was the noblest of metals, early coin designers felt that only the most refined and stately designs should appear on a nation's gold coinage. That is why the obverse of the 1796 Quarter Eagle is an entirely different type than seen even on the Dollar, the grandest of the silver coins. On the Quarter Eagle, designed by Robert Scot after the 1795 eagle types, Liberty on the obverse is shown wearing the sort of fashionable cap ladies of society of the day wore when they were out on the town. Her hair is partly tucked up inside the cap and what falls down her neck is not the tangle seen on the first years of the silver coinage, but rather the combed and coifed curls of a well bred lady. In

addition, she has a short curl gathered on her forehead and a hint of drapery across her bosom. On the reverse of the Quarter Eagle the distinction between the gold and silver types is even clearer. The silver coins had a small displayed eagle. The first gold coins also had a small eagle. The Quarter Eagle was the first of the gold coins to have a rendition of the nation's Great Seal. Clearly, by 1796-97 the Mint was beginning to feel that the gold coinage was important enough to put the Great Seal design on the reverse, because gold was our country's calling card in the global forum of trade among nations. The edge was reeded in a Castaing machine. The "Quarter Eagle or \$2.50" denomination does not appear anywhere on the coin because the coin's market value was based on its intrinsic value and it circulated by weight and gold fineness.

There are two major design types on the 1796 Quarter Eagles and as much ink has been spilled writing about them than on almost any other coin type. The first 1796 Quarter Eagles that were struck did not have stars on their obverses. The second batch did, having 16 stars for the 13 original states plus one each for Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The second type fits naturally in with all the other coins struck dated 1796, all of which have stars on their obverses, one for each of the states. The first type does not fit with the others and it needs some explanation.

A recent suggestion proposes that stars were not meant to appear on the first obverse designs of any of our nation's coins. The wording of the Mint Act of 1792 described exactly what designs were to appear on the coins, and while it specified a head of Liberty on the obverse, an eagle on the reverse, and the words that were to appear on both sides, the Act did not mention decorative stars at all. It has been proposed that the first coin die designs were made exactly according to the wording of the 1792 Act, and so stars were omitted because stars were not specifically called for in the Act.

For example, the first design for the 1794 Silver Dollar lacked stars on the obverse, as did the first type of 1794 Half Dime. The 1794 copper coinage did not feature stars on the obverse either. It is possible that the 1796 No Stars Quarter Eagle did not have stars on the obverse because the Mint Act of 1792 did not call for them. The new theory about the origin of the No Stars type suggests that the No Stars Quarter Eagle obverse and at least the first reverse (the one that broke almost as soon as it was mounted in the press), were both cut earlier than 1796. The date in the die was first punched in as "179-", with a blank at the end to be filled in with the appropriate year. Not having any demand for Quarter Eagles from gold bullion depositors, no Quarter Eagles were struck for several years after the dies were cut. Then, in 1796, a small demand for the denomination brought out the dies, a "6" was punched in to finish the date, and a little less than \$2,500 worth of Quarter Eagles was coined.

Soon after the No Stars type had first been used for this batch of Quarter Eagles two problems arose. In the first place, usage of the obverse die had caused it to start to fail, after years of storage (the trial white metal piece in Melish:1099 and the one in Stack's March, 1991 sale were both in a very late state of the obverse). Second, all other U.S. gold coins being struck in 1796 had stars on their obverses, so the Quarter Eagle was "out of step." The second factor led to the redesign of the obverse to include stars. The first required a new die be cut, since the old one could not be used for much longer before it totally collapsed.

As in so much of early U.S. numismatic history, little evidence survives that could absolutely prove this theory about the origin of the No Stars Quarter Eagle obverse type. The theory does answer all the questions about the unique type, however. It is offered here solely for the pleasure of our readers and in homage to a great coin.



No Stars Quarter Eagle



With Stars Quarter Eagle

SPECTACULAR NO STARS QUARTER EAGLE

The Harold P. Newlin- T. Harrison Garrett Specimen

The Akers 1796 No Stars Quarter Eagle Plate Coin



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1787

(Enlarged)

1787 1796 No Stars on Obverse. Breen 1, Hilt 2-B (2-B).Rarity-6. Brilliant Uncirculated, very nearly choice. Probably Second Finest Known.

The lovely specimen offered here is arguably the finest struck with full rims, exceeded only by the Parmelee-Brock-Univ. of Pennsylvania-Ward specimen, Stack's Numisma '95 Sale, lot 1998, but that coin had both obverse and reverse rims filed (adjusted) by the Mint from 2 to 4:00 due to an overweight planchet, removing the right tip of the eagle's wing and AME and parts of R and I of the legend and a dig in the obverse field. Both sides of the presently offered coin are a lovely, rich yellow gold in color, the hue that gold takes on when it has aged well. This piece is nearly fully frosty on both sides. On the obverse, the mint luster is complete in the left field and almost full in the right. On

the reverse, the original mint luster is completely unbroken. Both sides are very sharply struck up, which is highly unusual for this type. On the front, Liberty's hair strands (the toughest part of the obverse to find sharp) are sharp and separated. The letters in LIBERTY are full except for E, which is a trifle soft, as usual (this letter was not punched into the die hard enough). On the reverse, the eagle's breast feathers (notoriously weak on most seen) are nearly fully complete. As the Garrett cataloguer noted, this very coin was selected to become the plate coin for the type in David Akers' book on Quarter Eagles. It is believed that only 963 Quarter Eagles were struck with this type, showing No Stars on the obverse. Garrett is said to have bought this coin as a "Proof."

Ex Harold P. Newlin Collection; Bowers & Ruddy's sale of the Garrett Collection, March 1980, lot 732; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. In 1796, a captain in the United States Navy was paid \$75 per month and received an allowance of \$1.50 per day for rations.

A SECOND NO STARS QUARTER EAGLE

Possibly the Fourth Finest Known



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1788

(Enlarged)

1788 1796 No Stars on Obverse. Br.1, H.2-B (2-B). Rarity-6. Very Choice About Uncirculated, close to Brilliant Uncirculated. Possibly the Fourth Finest Known.

This example of this rare, one-year only type is a very pale yellow gold in color. The obverse is bright and the reverse shows nearly unbroken cartwheel luster. On the front, Liberty's hair strands are sharp and almost fully struck up, with softness only on the highest points. On the reverse, the eagle's breast feathers are typically soft in places. The rim on the reverse shows three shallow and almost hidden notches. Any collection that can boast having even one example of the rare

1796 No Stars Quarter Eagle is a highly important one and people stand up and take notice when it is sold. John Whitney's collection not only has the Second Finest, but it also claims the Fourth Finest specimen. And if that were not enough, John's collection also boasts having the second finest seen example of the lapped obverse die variety, making three 1796 No Stars Quarter Eagles in one single collection. This coin was used to display the reverse die in John's exhibits.

Purchased privately from Lester Merkin in May, 1970; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. In 1796, a Marine Corps lieutenant received \$26 pay per month and 50 Cents per day for rations.

EXTREMELY RARE LAPPED DIE NO STARS QUARTER EAGLE

Second Finest Seen of the Variety



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1789

(Enlarged)

1789 1796 No Stars on Obverse. Br.1, H.2a-B (2a-B, lapped obverse die). Rarity-7. Choice About Uncirculated. The Second Finest Seen Lapped Die example.

Both sides of this very rare coin are bright, pale yellow gold in color. The obverse surface is clear of annoying marks. The reverse is very bright and has reflective flash showing even in the hidden recesses of the design. The center of the obverse is somewhat softly struck, as usual. The eagle's breast feathers are also soft but the letters are sharply struck up. Liberty's hair and the eagle's breast are the two highest spots on the type and they are rarely seen fully struck up. Liberty's lowest curls are softened and shortened by polishing. The fore-shortening of Liberty's hair curls at the back of her neck makes her look like she had received a haircut! On

this variety of the No Stars Quarter Eagle, the obverse die has been heavily lapped, or polished, to remove clash marks. At some stage in their lives the obverse and reverse were clashed together without a gold Quarter Eagle planchet between them. This was a fairly common occurrence at the Mint and almost always resulted in damage to one or both of the dies. Since there was no planchet between them the two dies hit each other, leaving raised impressions of their designs behind on the other die. These raised impressions show up incuse on the coins struck subsequently by these clashed dies. Die clash marks are more visible on gold coins because of the softness of the gold metal.

Ex Stack's 55th Anniversary Sale, October 1990, lot 1669; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. In the United States Navy at the time the daily allowance of spirits was one quart of beer or half a pint of liquor per man.

HIGH GRADE WITH STARS QUARTER EAGLE



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1790

(Enlarged)

1790 1796 With Stars on Obverse. Br. 2, H.1-C (1-C). Rarity-6. Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. Possibly the Second Finest Known.

Both sides of this high grade specimen are a lovely, rich medium yellow gold in color. The obverse surface is semi-reflective, while on the reverse nearly full prooflike flash can be seen even in the hidden areas of the design. Liberty's hair is fully struck up and the strands are separate. The date numerals and letters in LIBERTY are boldly impressed. On the reverse, the

eagle's breast feathers are typically a trifle soft but the neck feathers all show. Struck from polished dies, showing light lint marks under Liberty's chin, at the 6th star, and in the field under L. Adjustment marks can be seen on the obverse, along the rim at lower right. The reverse die breaks at the top appear stronger on this coin than on the lapped specimen to follow.

Purchased privately in March, 1995; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. The Sunday fare aboard a U.S. naval vessel in 1796 consisted of a pound and a half of beef, half a pint of rice, a pound of bread, and half a pint of liquor (or a quart of beer).

SECOND HIGH GRADE WITH STARS QUARTER EAGLE



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1791

(Enlarged)

- 1791 1796 With Stars on Obverse. Br.2, H.1-C (1-C). Rarity-6. Brilliant Uncirculated, nearly Choice. A second example, this one possibly Third Finest Known.

Both sides of this important first year of issue are bright, pale yellow gold in color. The obverse shows reflective surfaces in places while the reverse is fully bright and has brilliant flash even in the hidden recesses of the design details. The obverse center is strong, with well struck hair details and a full profile. The date numerals and letters in LIBERTY are bold. The last

three stars on the obverse are soft. On the back, the eagle's breast feathers are typically softly struck up. Some obverse toning spots are noted. Obverse die apparently perfect, as on the preceding example. Reverse die breaks at top are strong and the diagonal break in the shield is beginning to develop. This coin was used to display the reverse die in John's exhibits.

Purchased privately in April, 1995; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. Following a fatal January storm in the approaches to the harbor at Salem, Massachusetts, the federal government erected the Baker's Island Lights to guide mariners safely home.

VERY RARE LAPPED DIE WITH STARS QUARTER EAGLE

The Second Finest Seen



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1792

(Enlarged)

- 1792 1796 With Stars on Obverse. Br.2, H.1a-C (1a-C, lapped obverse die). Rarity-7. Extremely Fine. The Second Finest Seen of the Lapped Die variety. There may be no Uncirculated specimens known.

The coin is a pleasing, bright pale yellow gold in color. The obverse surface appears rough due to the die state, whereas the reverse is bright and has considerable prooflike flash showing. The obverse stars appear very small and thin, as do the letters in LIBERTY, due to the heavy polishing the die received at the Mint. The

reverse shows clear clash marks, is broken at the top, and is sinking under UNITED (appearing as a bulge on the coin at that place). No accurate count of the number of lapped die coins surviving has ever been undertaken. We have never handled a finer specimen than this one.

Purchased privately from Coronet Coin Company in September, 1971; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. In 1796 Forts Ontario, Niagara, and Mackinac were surrendered by the British to United States representatives, pursuant to the Jay Treaty.

1796 HALF EAGLES

There was only one variety of Half Eagle struck with a 1796 date. It used leftover 1795 obverse and reverse dies. The obverse die had not yet been hardened for use (annealed), so the Mint punched a 6 over the 5 in the obverse die's date. The reverse die, which had previously been used to strike 1795 dated coins, was still in good enough condition to be reused with the 1796/5 overdated obverse die. The total mintage has been estimated at only 1,057 struck. 1796 Half Eagles are very rare above Extremely Fine.



Lot No. 1793



HALF EAGLE DESIGN TYPES

Like the other denominations, the Half Eagle's types were designed by Robert Scot. The obverse Liberty head is the same as seen on the Quarter Eagle and shows Liberty dressed as a lady of fashion of her day. The reverse shows a small displayed eagle perched on a branch of palm leaves. In its beak it holds a victory wreath of olive leaves. On the obverse there are 15 stars, showing that the die was cut before Tennessee was admitted to the Union in June, 1796. The edge was reeded in a Castaing machine. The "Half Eagle or \$5" denomination does not appear anywhere on the coin because the coin's market value was based on its intrinsic value and it circulated by weight and gold fineness.

THE FINEST KNOWN 1796/5 HALF EAGLE



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1793

(Enlarged)

1793 1796/5 Breen 9-I, Hilt 9-I (1-A). Rarity-6. Very Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, near gem quality. The Finest Known.

A magnificent specimen. Rich yellow gold in color, the hue taken on by truly aged federal gold coins. Both sides of this wonderful coin are bright, fully reflective, and have deep and bold prooflike flash. There are areas of original mint frost in the reverse fields. Liberty's inner curls, the obverse stars and their centers, the letters in LIBERTY, and the 1796 date numerals are all struck up and sharp. Lint mark on obverse in field at 9:00, showing the die had been polished prior to striking this coin. On the reverse, the eagle's breast feathers are faint but under angled light all show. The feather

detail in the left leg is soft, as usual. The eagle's head and eye show clearly, and the neck feathers show boldly. Many leaves in the palm branch and the wreath show their inner details. The coin has a full border of denticles and has been perfectly centered when it was struck. Struck from perfect dies. All 1796 Half Eagles are actually overdated 1795's. The Mint had made seven obverses in 1795 but did not need to use them all that year. Accordingly, the Mint took one of the leftover obverses and punched a 6 over the old 5 in the date, to make a 1796 dated obverse. This was common practice at the time, to save money on labor and materials in making a new die.

Ex Dr. Kettermon; Rorcoa's session of Auction '82, August 1982, lot 924; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. The most famous portrait of an American statesman, Gilbert Stuart's rendition of George Washington, was completed this year.

SECOND 1796/5 HALF EAGLE

Tied for Second Finest Seen



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1794

(Enlarged)

1794 1796/5. Breen 9-I, Hilt 9-I. Rarity-6. Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. Tied for Second Finest Seen.

This coin is tied for Second Finest seen with Auction '82, lot 1924. Both sides are a bright yellow gold with some attractive signs of deeper color due to gold aging. The obverse and reverse both have full prooflike flash, the fields being bright and reflective. On the obverse, the stars are sharp, as are the letters in LIBERTY and the 1796 numerals in the date. Liberty's inner curls

even show details. On the reverse, the eagle's breast and neck feathers are full and sharp, the bird's eye shows clearly, and some of the palm and wreath leaves show inner details. There is a full border of denticles on both sides and the coin was struck with perfect centering. Perfect die states. Small obverse copper spots that serve to hallmark this coin.

Ex the celebrated Midwest "Attic" collection; purchased privately in October 1994; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. Francis Baily, the wealthy English astronomer, began a two year 2,000 mile journey through the U.S. His travel journals were not published until 1856.

1796 EAGLES

Only one variety was struck and the mintage is estimated to have been only 3,615 Eagles coined. Most specimens show signs of a long vertical die break on the obverse, indicating that the die did not last long enough to strike many coins. As with Quarter Eagles and Half Eagles, the 1796 Eagles are quite rare in high-grade. About four are known in Uncirculated condition.



Lot No. 1795



EAGLE DESIGN TYPES

The designs for the Eagle were executed by Robert Scot, using suggestions by Gilbert Stuart for the head of Liberty on the obverse. The types are the same as those seen on the Half Eagle. The edge was reeded in a Castaing machine. The denomination "Eagle or \$10" does not appear anywhere on the coin because the coin's market value was based on its intrinsic value and it circulated by weight and gold fineness.

THE FINEST SEEN 1796 EAGLE



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1795

(Enlarged)

1795 1796 Breen 1-A, Hilt 4-D (1-A). Rarity-6. Very Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, near gem quality. The Finest Seen.

Both sides are bright yellow gold in color. The surfaces are both reflective, with bright flash and full prooflike appearance. Liberty's hair is sharp and even the strands in the center show some detail. All the obverse stars are struck up and the letters in LIBERTY and the numerals 1796 in the date are sharp. On the reverse, the eagle's head and eye are fully struck, some of the neck feathers show, the breast feathers are almost complete, just soft at very top, the palm branch is complete-

ly struck, the leaves in the wreath are well struck, and the letters in the peripheral legend are full. There is a full border of denticles around both rims and the coin was struck perfectly centered. Hidden adjustment marks in eagle's breast feathers but none on the obverse. Obverse break in field under E through Liberty's head ending in the field above 9 in the date, a die lump forming in the field to the upper right of 9 and touching it at its own upper right. Reverse thin break joins some topmost leaves in wreath across from field to field.

Ex Stack's sale of the Grant Pierce Collection, May 1965; Dr. Ketterman; Rarco's session of Auction 82, August 1982, lot 941; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. In New York City, John Fitch built a four passenger screw-propelled steamboat which he sailed on Collect Pond. He failed to gain financial backing.

THE SECOND FINEST SEEN 1796 EAGLE



(Enlarged)

Lot No. 1796

(Enlarged)

1796 1796 Breen 1-A, Hilt 4-D. Rarity-6. Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. A second example of this rare date and one that is the Second Finest Seen.

Both sides are bright yellow in color and have the attraction of well aged federal gold coins. The obverse and reverse are both brightly reflective, with prooflike flash in the fields. On the obverse, Liberty's hair is sharp except in the deepest part of the center, the 2nd through 4th stars are soft in the centers but all the others are fully struck up, the date numerals and LIBERTY are sharp. On the reverse, the eagle's head shows the eye, the neck feathers are soft but the breast feathers are all there if a trifle soft, the leg feathers are like-

wise a bit soft but still visible, the palm branch shows central detail and the wreath in the eagle's beak even shows veins in the topmost leaves. Full denticles around the rims on both sides, the coin perfectly centered when it was struck. Nearly hidden adjustment marks in the eagle's breast, none on the obverse. Die states as the proceeding's: obverse break in field under E through Liberty's head ending in the field above 9 in the date, a die lump forming in the field to the upper right of 9 and touching it at its own upper right. Reverse thin break joins some topmost leaves in wreath across from field to field.

Ex Stack's sale of March 1985, lot 823; John Whitney.

The Year 1796 in History. The first complete American edition of William Shakespeare's plays was published this year; and John's personal favorite, the year that Harvey's Bristol Winery was founded in Bristol, England as purveyors of selected Spanish wines.

**END OF THE SALE OF
THE JOHN WHITNEY WALTER COLLECTION OF
THE COINS OF 1796**

The First Session, Tuesday Evening, May 4, will immediately resume at approximately 7:30 P.M. with the first half of THE HERMAN HALPERN COLLECTION OF 18th, 19th AND 20th CENTURY U.S. COINS, Lots 2001-2414, presented in a separate catalogue.

A 1796 BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following list of numismatic books will point the collector who wants to know more about "early" U. S. coins as well as the coins of 1796 in the right direction. Most of these books can still be found in the stock of the larger coin dealerships. Those that are no longer in print can be found through specialty numismatic booksellers, like George F. Kolbe. In some cases, auction catalogues are extremely useful sources for information about the coins of 1796. Collectors such as John Work Garrett, Floyd W. Starr, Lelan Rogers, Jimmy Hayes, Reed Hawn, James A. Stack and Louis Eliasberg gathered some of the highest grade 1796 dated coins ever seen. Their collections have been dispersed through famous auction sales of the past. References to these sales will be found in the pedigree notes that follow most of the descriptions of John's coins.

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APPENDIX I

JOHN WHITNEY WALTER'S ESTIMATED MINTAGE
STATISTICS FOR THE COINAGE OF 1796

Type/Variety	Half Cents	
	Rarity	Mintage Figure (est.)
No Pole		390
With Pole		1,000

Type/Variety	Large Cents		Mintage Figure (est.)
	Rarity	Multiplier	
S.81	3-	3	12,350
S.82	5	2	8,100
S.83	5+	2	8,000
S.84	3	3	12,200
S.85	5+	2	8,000
S.86	5+	2	8,000
S.87	3-	3	12,350
S.88	4	2.5	10,275
S.89	2+	3.5	14,250
S.90	6-	1	4,100
S.91	3	3	12,200
S.92	3+	2.9	36,250
NC.1	6++	.22	3,000
S.93	3-	3.5	43,750
S.94	6-	1.5	18,750
S.95	6	1	12,500
NC.2	7	.16	2,125
S.96	6+	.5	6,250
NC.3	7	.16	2,125
S.97	3+	2.9	36,250
S.98	5	2	25,000
S.99	5+	1.8	22,500
NC.4	6+	.26	3,500
S.100	6-	1	12,500
S.101	5-	2	26,000
S.102	4	2.2	27,500
S.103	4+	2	24,000
S.104	3+	2.9	36,250
S.105	6-	1.5	18,750
S.106	5-	2	26,000
S.107	6	1	12,500
S.108	4	2.2	27,500
S.109	3+	2.9	18,750
S.110	3	3	37,500
S.111	5-	2	26,000
NC.5	7	.16	2,125
S.112	5	2	25,000
S.113	5+	1.8	26,000
S.114	5	2	25,000
S.115	3+	2.9	36,250
S.116	5+	1.8	22,500
S.117	5+	1.8	22,500
NC.6	8	.04	500
S.118	6-	1	12,500

Type/Variety	Large Cents		Mintage Figure (est.)
	Rarity	Multiplier	
S.119	3	3	37,500
NC.7	8 (1797)		25

Type/Variety	Half Dimes		Mintage Figure
	Warrant Numbers		
1796/5		81	1,272
Normal Date		59	6,840
LIKERTY		65 & 68	1,190

Type/Variety	Dimes		Mintage Figure
	Warrant Numbers		
No Cud		Part of 53 (saved for assay)	3
JR.1		53	14,520
JR.2		56	1,750
JR.3		59	1,680
JR.4		61	2,750
JR.5		63	1,435
JR.6		81 & 84	10,244

Type/Variety	Quarters		Mintage Figure
	Warrant Numbers		
H.1-A		61, 63 & 65	5,894
H.2-A		85	252

Type/Variety	Half Dollars		Mintage Figure
	Warrant Numbers		
15 Stars		81 & 84	934
16 Stars		90 Partial w/1797	600

Type/Variety	Dollars		Mintage Figure
	Warrant Numbers		
H.3-D		56	390
H.3-B		59 & 61	4,999
H.4-B		62	6,354
H.5-B		63	378
H.5-E		65, 68, 69 & 71	21,920
H.6-C		72, 73, 74, 76 & 78	34,249

Type/Variety	Quarter Eagles		Mintage Figure
	Warrant Numbers		
H.2-A No Stars		75	66
H.2-B No Stars		77	897
H.1-C With Stars		80 & 82	530

Type/Variety	Half Eagles		Mintage Figure
	Warrant Numbers		
H.9-I 1796/5		80, 83 & 85	1,057

Type/Variety	Eagles		Mintage Figure
	Warrant Numbers		
H.4-D		39, 40, 45, 48, 51, 52, 54, 57, 58 & 60	3,615

RATIOS FOR LARGE CENT MINTAGE CALCULATIONS:
TOTAL OF CAP MULTIPLIERS = 27 + 109, 825 = 4,067.6 (FACTOR)
TOTAL OF BUST MULTIPLIERS = 57.1 + 350,000 = 6,130 (FACTOR)
TOTAL OF NC BUST MULTIPLIERS = 1.0 + 13,375 = 13,375 (FACTOR)
MULTIPLY FACTORS BY MULTIPLIERS TO OBTAIN ESTIMATED
MINTAGE NC MULTIPLIERS: 6+ = .26, 6++ = .22, 7 = .16, 8 = .04

TOTALS: LIBERTY CAPS = 109,825; DRAPED BUST + 363,375 (350,000 LESS 13,375 ESTIMATED NC PRODUCTION)

APPENDIX II

AUCTION APPEARANCES OF 1796 COINS FROM 1851 TO 1999*

The following list includes auction appearances of 1796 With Pole Half Cents, 1796 No Pole Half Cents, 1796 With Stars Quarter Eagles, No Stars Quarter Eagles, 1796/5 Half Eagles, and 1796 Eagles in all catalogued grades. For the 1796/5 Half Dimes, 1796 LIKERTY Half Dimes, 1796 Dimes, 1796 Quarters, 1796 15 Stars Half Dollars, and 1796 16 Stars Half Dollars only those coins graded About Uncirculated or better by their cataloguers have been listed. Large Cents and Dollars have been excluded since they are not all varietized in early auction sales. The relatively small number of 1796/5 and LIKERTY Half Dimes is due to the fact that early cataloguers did not so identify these in their descriptions. These listings have been adapted from data recorded and compiled over the past 30 years by researcher P. Scott Rubin.

WITH POLE HALF CENTS

Condition	Year	Sale
Good	1859	Cogan's 12/19 Sale
Fine	1860	Woodward's 10/23 Sale
Fair	1862	Woodward's 11/11 Sale
Fair	1863	Woodward's 4/28 Sale
Fine	1863	Seavey Sale
Unc.	1864	Woodward's 5/17 Sale
Unc.	1864	Woodward's 10/18 Sale
—	1865	Woodward's 3/20 Sale
—	1865	Woodward's 12/19 Sale
Unc.	1867	Mickley Sale
Fair	1870	Fewsmith Sale
Unc.	1871	Clay Sale
VG	1872	Birch's 12/18 Sale
Fine	1873	Seavey Sale
Very Poor	1873	Chubbuck Sale
About Fine	1873	Parmelee Sale
Fine	1873	MaCallisters Sale
As fine ever at auction	1874	Haseltine's 1/13 Sale
AU	1874	Sanford Sale
Good	1875	Taylor Sale
Rubbed & Reverse Weak	1876	Adams Sale
Poor	1878	Haseltine's 1/7 Sale
Fair	1878	Root Sale
—	1878	R.T. Strobridge's 6/17 Sale
EF	1878	Bang's 10/22 Sale
Very Fair	1879	Merritt Sale
Good	1879	Woodward's 3/31 Sale
Fair	1879	Haseltine's 5/21 Sale
Fair-Good	1879	Haseltine's 7/29 Sale
Poor	1879	Cogan's 9/2 Sale
—	1879	Haseltine's 10/22 Sale
Considerably circulated	1879	Scott & Co.'s 10/27 Sale
Fair-Good	1879	Haseltine's 11/28 Sale
Good	1880	Harzfeld's 14th Sale
Good	1880	Haseltine's 6/24 Sale
Good	1880	Burton 8/9 Sale
Good	1880	Woodward's 9/01 Sale
VF	1880	Haines 10/13 Sale
Fair	1880	Mason's 10/19 Sale
VG	1880	Haseltine's 11/22 Sale
Good	1880	Woodward's 12/08 Sale
Very much battered	1880	Haseltine's 12/16 Sale
Very Poor	1881	Woodward's 4/4 Sale
Good	1881	Woodward's 10/26 Sale
—	1882	Woodward's 3/6 Sale
VF	1882	Frossard's 12/8 Sale
VF	1882	G.W. Cogan's Randall Sale
Rev. love token T.F.	1882	Woodward's 4/19 Sale
Fair	1882	Steigerwalt's 6/13 Sale
VG	1882	Randall Sale
Fair	1882	Steigerwalt's 10/3 Sale
EF	1883	Chapman's 3/20 Sale

WITH POLE HALF CENTS

Condition	Year	Sale
VG	1883	Crosby Sale
Poor	1883	Haseltine's 11/15 Sale
Fine	1884	Woodward's 1/8 Sale
Good	1884	Woodward's 3/7 Sale
—	1884	Woodward's 5/26 Sale
EF	1884	Warner Sale
About Fine-Fine	1885	Woodward's 2/24 Sale
VG	1885	Bidwell Sale
Good	1885	Chapman Collection Sale
Very Fair	1886	Low's 14th Sale
Fine	1886	Woodward's 4/27 Sale
Good	1887	McCoy Sale
Good	1887	Frossard's 12/16 Sale
VG	1888	Chapman's 4/5 Sale
Fine	1888	Woodward's 5/21 Sale
VG	1888	Thurston Sale
VG	1888	Chapman's 10/17 Sale
VF	1890	Paramelee Sale
Good	1891	Doughty Sale
Poor	1892	Ramsden Sale
Good-Poor	1892	King Sale
Good	1893	Petry Sale
VG	1893	Ropes Sale
Poor	1894	Norris Sale
Poor	1894	Spedding Sale
VF	1895	Winsor Sale
Fair	1897	Brown Sale
Good	1897	Chapman's 7/9 Sale
Fair	1899	Ropes Sale
Very Fair	1900	Low's 6/23 Sale
VG	1901	Wilcox Sale
Good-Poor	1902	Weeks Sale
Good	1903	Low's 6/15 Sale
Barely Fair	1903	Low's 6/15 Sale
Good	1903	N.Y. Coin's 11/27 Sale
Good	1904	Brown Sale
Fair	1905	Morris Sale
Poor	1905	Elder's 9/30 Sale
About Fine	1906	Rice Sale
Very Fair-Good	1906	Elder's 5/31 Sale
Very Fair	1906	Adam's 30th Sale
Poor	1907	Chapman's 2/28 Sale
VG-Fine	1907	Elder's 13th Sale
About Good	1907	Stickney Sale
Good-VG	1908	Mehl's 9th Sale
Good	1908	Chapman's 6/17 Sale
Fair	1909	Zabriskie Sale
VG	1910	Mougey Sale
Very Poor	1910	Lambert Sale
EF	1911	Guy Sale
Fine	1912	Earle Sale
Very Poor	1913	Chapman's 6/25 Sale
Very Fair-VG	1913	Granberg Sale
VF	1913	Jackson Sale
Poor	1913	Chapman's 11/28 Sale
Fair	1914	Gable Sale

*For some important observations from John Whitney Walter regarding the use of this information, see the Inside Back Cover.

WITH POLE HALF CENTS

Condition	Year	Sale
Fair-Poor	1914	Parsons Sale
VG	1914	Conover Sale
Good-VG	1915	B.W. Smith Sale
Fair	1916	Bement Sale
Poor	1916	Lewis Sale
VG	1917	Mehl's 46th Sale
Proof	1917	Miller Sale
Fair	1918	Elder's 3/20 Sale
Fine	1918	Jackman Sale
VF	1918	Mehl's 49th Sale
VG	1919	Chapman's 10/4 Sale
Fair-Good	1919	Mehl's 53rd Sale
Good-VG	1921	Manning Sale
Good	1921	S.H. Chapman's 5/27 Sale
Poor	1921	Jenks Sale
Very Fair	1921	Mehl's 62nd Sale
Fair-VG	1922	Ten Eyck Sale
Very Fair-Poor	1922	Elder's 6/2 Sale
Fair	1922	Chapman's 7/25 Sale
About Fine	1922	Elder's 10/26 Sale
Badly Battered	1923	Mehl's 65th Sale
Fair-Good	1923	Mehl's 67th Sale
Poor-Good	1923	Low's 12/1 Sale
Good	1924	Alvord Sale
Fair-Good	1924	American Art Assoc.'s 2/22 Sale
VG	1925	Mehl's 72nd Sale
Good-Fair	1926	Mehl's 73rd Sale
VG	1926	Hesslein's 4/2 Sale
VF	1927	Elder's 12/8 Sale
Good	1929	Elder's 1/18 Sale
Good	1929	Eaton Sale
About Good	1929	Lange's 6/14 Sale
Fair	1929	Elder's 9/27 Sale
Good-Fair	1930	Elder's 4/10th Sale
Fine-VF	1930	Lusk Sale
Very Fair-Poor	1930	Bolender's 58th Sale
Very Fair-Poor	1930	Bolender's 62nd Sale
Good	1930	Elder's 11/20 Sale
Very Fair-Good	1931	Mehl's 84th Sale
Good	1931	Elder's 9/19 Sale
Very Fair-Good	1932	Mehl's 86th Sale
Very Fair	1932	Bluestone's 4th Sale
Fair	1832	Morgenthau's 278th Sale
Good	1934	Bolender's 88th Sale
Poor, twice	1934	Bluestone's 14th holed Sale
Unc.	1935	Adams Sale
Fair	1935	Bolender's 100th Sale
Very Fair	1935	Morgenthau's 352nd Sale
Poor, plugged	1935	Morgenthau's 356th Sale
VF	1936	Elder's 4/3 Sale
Good	1936	Stack's 10/30 Sale
VG	1936	Morgenthau's 368th Sale
VG-Fine	1937	Elder's 5/13 Sale
VG	1937	Elder's 5/13 Sale
Poor (3 8's incuse on Obv.)	1937	Elder's 5/13 Sale
Very Poor	1937	Elder's 5/13 Sale
Very Poor-Good	1937	Reed's 7th Sale
About Fine	1937	Elder's 11/5 Sale
Fine	1938	Elder's 3/23 Sale
Fair	1938	Grant's 4th Sale
VG	1938	Bolender's 115h Sale
Fine	1939	A.N.A. Sale
Poor	1939	Morgenthau's 394th Sale
Fine	1939	Morgenthau's 405th Sale
About Good	1940	Reed's 2/24 Sale
Poor	1940	Morgenthau's 411th Sale
Good-VG	1940	Stack's 7/30 Sale
About Good	1940	W.F. Webb's 16th Sale

WITH POLE HALF CENTS

Condition	Year	Sale
Fair-Poor	1941	Morgenthau's 430th Sale
Unc., punch mark on obv.	1941	Grant's 5/20 Sale
VF	1941	Dunham Sale
Good	1941	A.N.A. Sale
Fine	1941	Numismatic Gallery's 6th Sale
Poor	1941	Numismatic Gallery's 8th Sale
Fair-About Fine	1942	A.N.A. Sale
Fine	1943	Higgy Sale
Fine	1944	Numismatic Gallery's 27th Sale
About Good-VG	1944	Bolender's 158th Sale
Good	1945	Stack's 2/3 Sale
Very Fair	1945	Knapp Sale
Fair	1945	Bluestone's 89th Sale
EF	1945	W.G.C. Sale
Fine	1946	Atwater Sale
Fine	1946	Kagin's 34th Sale
About Good-Good	1947	Seitz's 8th Sale
About Fine	1947	Kagin's 5/7 Sale
About VG	1947	Kagin's 52nd Sale
Fine-VF	1947	Neil Sale
Fine	1947	Lee Sale
Fair	1947	Tatham's 6/25 Sale
Fair	1947	Williams Sale
Poor	1947	Bluestone's 12/13 Sale
Good	1947	Stack's 12/20 Sale
VG	1948	Klitgaard Sale
VG	1948	Bolender's 174th Sale
VG	1948	A.N.A. Sale
EF-AU	1948	Royal Sale
Good-VG	1949	Stack's 2/5 Sale
VG-Fine	1949	Lu Riggs' 6/4 Sale
VG	1949	Stack's 10/15 Sale
Good-Fine	1950	Harris Sale
About Good	1950	Grasso Sale
VG	1950	Numismatic Gallery's 68th Sale
—	1950	Stack's 9/22 Sale
Good-VG	1951	Kelly's 3/27 Sale
About Good	1951	A.N.A. Sale
Fine	1951	Farouk Sale
EF, Edwards Copy	1951	Farouk Sale
VF	1952	Miami Rare Coin's 6/30 Sale
Poor-About Good	1952	New Netherland's 39th Sale
Good-VG	1952	French's 63rd Sale
Good-VG	1952	Kagin's 123rd Sale
Good	1953	Guggenhiemer Sale
VF	1953	A.N.A. Sale
VG	1953	A.N.A. Sale
VG+	1953	A.N.A. Sale
Fair-About Good	1953	New Netherland's 42nd Sale
Good-VG	1953	Lu Riggs' 27th Sale
VG	1953	Kagin's 154th Sale
Good-VG	1953	Young's 10/23 Sale
VG	1954	Kagin's 2/27 Sale
Good	1954	Egypt Pallace Sale
Unc.	1954	Dupont Sale
VG	1954	Coin Galleries' 7/13 Sale
VG	1954	Kagin's 176th Sale
Unc.	1954	New Netherland's 44th Sale
Good-VG	1954	Kagin's 182nd Sale
Fair-VG	1955	Stack's 2/26 Sale
VG	1955	Kagin's 198th Sale
VG	1955	Kagin's 199th Sale
Fair	1955	Smith Sale
About Good-VG	1956	Frank Sale
Poor	1956	Young's 4/20 Sale
VF	1956	Clarke Sale
VF	1956	N.Y. Met Sale
Fine	1956	Donlon Sale

WITH POLE HALF CENTS

Condition	Year	Sale
VG-Fine	1956	Bostic Sale
Unc.	1957	Kagin's 209th Sale
VG	1957	T.L. Smith Sale
VG-About Fine	1957	Kelly's 4/23 Sale
VG	1957	Green Sale
Fine	1958	Kagin's 219th Sale
Good	1958	Kreisberg's 11/7 Sale
VG-Fine	1958	Mayflower's 11/8 Sale
Fine-VF	1958	Federal Coin Exchange's 11/21 Sale
EF	1959	Federal Coin Exchange's 5/15 Sale
Good	1959	French's 71st Sale
Fair	1959	Kreisberg's 10/2 Sale
Good	1960	French's 74th Sale
About Good	1961	Egolf Sale
VG-10	1961	D&W's 10/27 Sale
Prooflike Unc.Sale	1962	Kagin's 250th Part 1
VF	1962	Cox Sale
VF	1963	FUN Sale
EF	1963	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
Fine	1963	Bell Sale
Fine	1963	Walton Sale
Unc.	1964	Kagin's 250th Part 3 Sale
Fair (Counter-stamped)	1964	Baker Sale
VG	1965	Century Sale
Good	1965	A.N.A. Sale
Poor	1966	Miller Sale
About Good	1966	Alexandria's 7/8 Sale
Good	1966	Paramount's 10/14 Sale
EF	1967	Kagin's 268th Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1967	Kagin's 269th Sale
VG	1967	Merkin's 3/15 Sale (Whitney)
VG	1967	Copeland Sale
VG	1967	Nicholson Sale
Unc.	1967	Jay Sale
Good	1967	New Netherland's 59th Sale
About Fine	1968	Shuford Sale
VG+	1968	Merkin's 9/18 Sale
About Good	1968	Lovi Sale
About Fine	1969	Million Dollar Sale
VG	1969	Million Dollar Sale
Unc.	1969	Miles Sale
VG-Fine	1969	Saslow Sale
EF	1969	Kagin's 282nd Sale
About Good+	1970	Hawaii State Num. Assoc. Sale
VF+	1971	Mayflower's 6/4 Sale
About EF	1972	Kagin's 296th Sale
Unc.	1972	Kagin's 298th Sale
About Good-Good	1972	French's 104th Sale
Good-VG	1972	Quality Sales' 11/27 Sale
VF	1973	Nate Smith Sale
About VG	1973	Quality Sales' 9/10 Sale
Fair-Good	1973	Pine Tree's 9/22 Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1973	MANA Sale
Good-VG	1973	Herdegen Sale
EF, pitted	1974	Herstal Sale
Fine	1974	Ruby Sale
Fine	1974	Ruby Sale
VG	1974	Paramount's 2/15 Sale
VF	1974	A.N.A. Sale
VG	1974	Paramount's 9/18 Sale
VG	1975	Paramount's 2/14 Sale
Unc.	1975	Spence Sale
VF	1975	Greater New York Sale
VF	1976	Elrod Sale
Good-Poor	1976	A.N.A. Sale
Unc.	1976	Fenn Sale
Unc.	1976	River Oaks Sale
VF	1977	Blauvelt Sale

WITH POLE HALF CENTS

Condition	Year	Sale
Fine	1977	Peter's 89th Sale
VF	1977	Fairfield Sale
Fair-2	1979	Schreeder Sale
Good	1979	Kortjohn Sale
EF-40	1979	Garrett Sale I
Good-4	1980	Warner Sale
AU-55	1980	Met New York Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1980	Auction'80 Sale, Jay Coll. (Whitney)
Good-4	1980	Carnegie Sale
VF	1980	Stack's 12/11 Sale
Good-6	1980	Moore Sale
VF-20	1981	A.N.A. Sale
VF-30	1981	VIP Sale
VF-20	1982	Hetrich Sale
EF-40	1982	Robison Sale
Fine-12	1982	A.N.A. Mid-Winter Sale
VF-35+	1982	Pullen & Hanks' 11/12 Sale
Good-4	1983	B & M 4/8 Sale (Whitney)
VF	1983	Brown Sale
VF-20	1984	A.N.A. Mid-Winter Sale
Good-4	1984	Kagin's 336th Sale
Unc.-60	1984	Florida Coin Exchange's 1/7 Sale
Fine-VF	1985	Superior's 6/3 Sale
VG	1985	Wyatt Sale
VG-8/About Good-3	1985	Kosoff Sale
Unc.-63	1986	Carter Part II Sale
VF-30	1986	Stack's 4/30 Sale
Good-4/Poor-1	1986	Bowers & Merena's 11/10 Sale
Good-6	1987	Stack's 3/17 Sale
Fine-12	1987	Auction'87 Sale
AU	1987	Auction'87 Sale
Unc.-60	1987	Norweb Sale Part 1
Good-VG (4-8)	1988	Higgins Sale
Good-6	1988	Superior's 6/5 Sale
Fine	1988	Harmer Rooke's 7/6 Sale
Good-6	1988	Lee Sale
Good-4	1988	Lee Sale
Good-4	1988	Lee Sale
Fine-15	1989	Stack's 1/18 Sale
Good-5	1989	Robinson Sale
Good-6	1989	Superior's 1/29 Sale
VF-35	1989	Stack's 3/14 Sale
Fine, eroded	1989	Coin Galleries 5/24 Sale
About Good-3	1989	Superior's 5/28 Sale
Good	1989	Auction'89 Sale
Fair-2	1989	A.N.A. Sale
Fine-12	1989	Vintage 8/5 Sale
EF-45	1989	Stack's Stack Sale
Good-4/Fair-2	1990	Stack's 6/7 Sale
VG-8/About Good-3	1990	B & M 9/10 Sale (ex Whitney)
Fine (12-15)	1990	Bowers & Merena's 12/11 Sale
AU-55	1991	Bowers & Merena's 3/21 Sale
Fine-12	1991	Stack's 9/4 Sale
Unc.-60	1992	Stack's 1/14 Sale (ex Norweb), Whitney
About Good-3	1992	Cohen Sale
About Good-3	1992	Superior's 5/31 Sale
Very Good-8	1992	Bowers & Merena's 9/14 Sale
About Good-3	1993	Superior's 1/31 Sale
Fair-2	1993	Kingswood's 7/13 Sale
VG-7	1994	EAC Sale
Good-5	1994	Bowers & Merena's 5/27 Sale
Good-4	1994	Bowers & Merena's 9/12 Sale
About Good-Good	1995	Butterfield's 1/31 Sale
Good-VG (4-8)	1995	Bowers & Merena's 3/24 Sale
VG-8	1995	Bowers & Merena's 11/13 Sale
Good-4	1996	Bowers & Merena's 1/26 Sale
About Good-Good (3-6)	1996	Eliasberg Sale
Good (4-8)	1996	Bowers & Merena's 3/21 Sale

WITH POLE HALF CENTS

Condition	Year	Sale
About Good-3	1996	Bowers & Merena's 3/21 Sale
VF-20	1996	Stack's 4/30 Sale
EF	1996	Reed Collection Sale
EF-45	1997	Stack's 5/6 Sale
Unc.	1997	Spink America's 6/3 Sale (Whitney)
Good-4	1997	C.E. Bullowa's 6/14 Sale
VF-20	1997	ANA Sale
About Good	1997	Pittman Sale
Unc.-66	1997	Spink America's 12/2 Sale
Unc.	1998	Sotheby's 1/15 Sale (Whitney)
VG-8	1998	Superior's 2/8 Sale
VG-7	1998	Superior's 2/8 Sale
Good-5	1998	Superior's 6/1 Sale
Good-4	1998	Superior's 9/21 Sale
Good-4	1999	Fun Sale

1796 NO POLE HALF CENTS

Condition	Year	Sale
VG	1878	Scott & Co.'s 10/10 Sale
Fine	1880	Woodward's 10/30 Sale
Good	1881	Woodward's 10/26 Sale
—	1885	Sampson's 2/12 Sale
VG	1885	Steigerwalt's 4/9 Sale
VG	1888	Chapman's 10/17 Sale
VG	1890	R.C. Davis Sale
Good	1893	Frossard's 12/1 Sale
Unc.	1895	Winsor Sale
VG	1897	Brown Sale
Good	1899	Ropes Sale
VG	1904	Mills Sale
VG	1907	Mehl's 6/22 Sale
Fine	1908	Gschwend Sale
Proof	1912	Earle Sale
Good	1914	Parsons Sale
Fine	1915	U.S. Coin Co.'s 5/19 Sale
Poor	1917	Elder's 5/18 Sale
Good-Fine	1920	Elder's 7/9 Sale
Fair	1921	Jenks Sale
Poor	1923	Elder's 10/18 Sale
VG	1923	Mehl's 66th Sale
Very Fair	1924	Alvord Sale
About Fine	1926	Raymond's 4/6 Sale
VG	1933	Fisher's 4/1 Sale
Very Poor	1940	Morgenthau's 411th Sale
VF-EF	1942	Kagin's 7th Sale
VF	1945	Celina's 2/5 Sale
Fine	1945	Hall Sale
Good-VG	1945	Roe Sale
Unc.	1946	Atwater Sale
VG	1950	Numismatic Gallery's 68th Sale
Poor-About Good, plugged	1953	Kabealo's 1/25 Sale
VF	1953	A.N.A. Sale
Fine	1954	New Netherland's 44th Sale
VG-Fine	1954	Davis-Graves Sale
Unc.	1954	Dupont Sale
Unc.	1955	Kagin's 220th Sale
EF	1964	Kagin's 250th Part 3 Sale
Fine	1965	Century Sale
Fine+	1965	Kingman Sale
Fine+	1969	Miles Sale
VF	1969	Merkin's 3/28 Sale
EF	1973	Kagin's 299th Sale
Good-VG	1974	Ruby Sale
Fair-Good	1974	Ruby Sale
Unc.	1975	Spence Sale
VG	1976	A.N.A. Sale
Fine+	1976	Fenn Sale
VG	1977	Peters' 89th Sale

1796 NO POLE HALF CENTS

Condition	Year	Sale
Fine-15	1980	A.N.A. Sale
VF-35	1982	Robison Sale (Whitney)
VG-10	1983	Lauder Sale
Good-6	1984	Auction '84 Sale
Fine-VF (15-20)	1987	Norweb Sale Part 1 (Whitney)
VG (7-10)	1988	Oechsner Sale
Good-6/Very Fair-3	1989	Stack's Stack Sale
Good-4	1992	Cohen Sale
Good-4	1992	Cohen Sale
About Good-Good (3-4)	1992	Bowers & Merena's 9/14 Sale
VG-8	1992	B & M 9/14 Sale (ex Whitney)
Unc.-65	1996	Eliasberg Sale
VG-8	1997	C.E. Bullowa's 6/14 Sale
VF-20	1997	ANA Sale

1796/5 HALF DIMES

Condition	Year	Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1914	Gable Sale
Unc.	1917	Elder's 4/27 Sale
Unc.	1917	Chapman's 6/27 Sale
AU	1921	Mehl's 62nd Sale
Semi-proof Unc.	1921	Jenks Sale
Semi-proof Unc.	1930	Elder's 11/20 Sale
Unc.	1943	Morgenthau's 447th Sale
Unc.	1944	Pierce Sale
Unc.	1944	Numismatic Gallery's 27th Sale
Unc.	1945	Kagin's 8/1 Sale
Unc.	1946	ANA Sale
Unc.	1947	Neil Sale
AU	1947	Kagin's 48th (8/5) Sale
Unc.	1951	Kagin's 100th Sale
Unc.	1952	Kagin's 115th Sale
AU	1952	Kagin's 123rd Sale
Unc.	1952	Kagin's 134th Sale
Unc.	1952	Bullowa's 5/23 Sale
Unc.	1953	Guggenhiemer Sale
Unc.	1953	Kagin's 168th Sale
Unc.	1953	Stack's 10/3 Sale
AU	1954	Kagin's 154th Sale
Unc.	1954	Kagin's 182nd Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1954	Kagin's 188th Sale
Prooflike	1955	Kagin's 6/30 Sale
AU	1955	Kagin's 198th Sale
Unc.	1956	Lohr Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1956	Kagin's 203rd Sale
Unc.	1956	New Netherland's 47th Sale
Proof	1957	Kagin's 209th Sale
Unc.	1958	Kagin's 218th Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1958	Penn-Ohio Sale
Unc.	1960	Kagin's 231st Sale
Unc.	1963	Wolfson Sale
Unc.	1964	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
Unc.	1966	Kagin's 265th Sale
Unc.	1967	Kagin's 269th Sale
Unc.	1970	Kagin's 290th Sale
Unc.	1971	Kagin's 293rd Sale
AU	1972	Merkin's 6/24 Sale
AU	1975	ANA Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1976	ANA Sale
AU	1978	Fraser Sale
Unc.-65	1979	Garrett Sale I (Hayes)
Unc.	1985	Hayes Sale (Whitney)
AU-50	1987	Kagin's 344th Sale
Unc.-60	1987	Norweb Sale
Unc. (60-62)	1992	Bowers & Merena's 9/14 Sale
AU-50	1996	Bowers & Merena's 1/26 Sale
Unc. (61-62)	1996	Eliasberg Sale
AU-50	1999	Superior's Juan XII Suros 2/8 Sale

1796 LIKERTY HALF DIMES

Condition	Year	Sale
Prooflike	1958	Kagin's 218th Sale
Prooflike	1960	Kagin's 6/15 Sale
Unc.	1962	Kagin's 244th Sale
Unc.	1962	Kagin's 245th Sale
AU	1963	Numismatic Enterprises' 3/29 Sale
Unc.	1966	Kagin's 263rd Sale
AU	1969	Emmons Sale
AU	1970	Kreisberg's 1/19 Sale
EF-AU	1970	New Netherland's 61st Sale
AU	1970	Kagin's 289th Sale
Unc.	1971	Kagin's 293rd Sale
EF-AU	1973	Kagin's 300th Sale
AU	1973	Quality Sales' 9/10 Sale
Unc.	1973	Rothert Sale
Unc.	1973	MANA Sale
Unc.	1975	Cornell Sale
AU	1975	GENA Part 2 Sale
AU	1976	River Oaks Sale
AU-50	1977	East Coast's 2/26 Sale
AU	1977	Blauvelt Sale
AU	1978	Stack's 4/11 Sale
Unc.	1980	Stack's 6/19 Sale
AU	1981	Stack's 1/27 Sale
AU-50+	1983	Rhodes Sale
Unc.-60+	1988	Lee Sale
Unc.	1989	Christie's 5/2 Sale
Unc.-60+	1989	Auction'89 Sale
AU-58	1992	Bowers & Merena's 3/26 Sale
AU-50	1992	Bowers & Merena's 9/14 Sale
AU	1997	Stack's 3/12 Sale

1796 DIMES

Condition	Year	Sale
Unc.	1860	Cogan's 10/18 Sale
Unc.	1863	Bang's 1/19 Sale
Proof	1863	Woodward's 10/20 Sale
Proof	1864	Woodward's 5/17 Sale
AU	1864	Cogan's 6/29 Sale
Prooflike AU	1864	Woodward's 10/18 Sale
Almost Proof	1866	Cogan's 12/6 Sale
Unc.	1867	Mickley Sale
AU	1867	Mickley Sale
Unc.	1869	MacKenzie Sale
Unc.	1869	Cogan's 9/27 Sale
Proof	1870	Fewsmith Sale
Unc.	1871	Clay Sale
AU	1871	Clay Sale
Proof	1871	Clay Sale
AU	1872	Leavitt's 12/12 Sale
Unc.	1873	Seavcy Sale
Beautiful Impression	1873	Cogan's 5/19 Sale
AU	1874	Sanford Sale
AU	1875	Taylor Sale
Nearly Unc.	1877	Strobridge's 3/8 Sale
Unc.	1878	Scott's 3/4 Sale
Unc.	1878	Root Sale
Unc.	1878	Scott & Co.'s 12/9 Sale
Unc.	1880	Frossard's 2/27 Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1880	Woodward's 9/1 Sale
AU, holed	1880	Woodward's 9/1 Sale
AU, plugged	1881	Woodward's 1/10 Sale
AU, plugged	1881	Woodward's 4/4 Sale
Unc.	1882	Bushnell Sale
Unc.	1882	G.W. Cogan's Randall Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1882	Woodward's 7/11 Sale
Unc.	1883	Newlin Sale
Unc.	1883	Newlin Sale
AU, holed	1883	Bang's 5/16 Sale

1796 DIMES

Condition	Year	Sale
Unc.	1884	Frossard's 37th Sale
Unc.	1884	Frossard's 37th Sale
Unc.	1885	Woodward's 2/24 Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1885	Woodward's 6/29 Sale
Unc.	1886	Low's 14th Sale
Unc.	1888	Chapman's 5/16 Sale
AU	1888	Woodward's 10/25 Sale
AU	1889	Woodward's 1/21 Sale
Unc.	1889	Shorthouse Sale
Unc.	1890	R.C. Davis Sale
Unc.	1890	R.C. Davis Sale
Unc.	1890	Parmelee Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1890	Cleneay Sale
Unc.	1891	Morris Sale
Unc.	1891	Morris Sale
Unc.	1891	Steigerwalt's 11/19 Sale
Unc.	1891	Steigerwalt's 11/19 Sale
Unc.	1894	Steigerwalt's 7/13 Sale
Unc.	1894	Steigerwalt's 7/13 Sale
Unc.	1895	Winsor Sale
Unc.	1895	Winsor Sale
Unc.	1896	Frossard's 5/7 Sale
Unc.	1896	Steigerwalt's 7/16 Sale
Unc.	1896	Steigerwalt's 7/16 Sale
Unc.	1897	Brown Sale
Unc.	1897	Frossard's 6/11 Sale
Unc.	1897	Chapman's 7/9 Sale
Unc.	1897	Frossard's 144th Sale
Unc.	1899	Ropes Sale
Unc.	1901	Wilcox Sale
Unc.	1904	Mills Sale
Unc.	1904	Low's 9/7 Sale
Unc.	1906	H.P. Smith Sale
Unc.	1906	H.P. Smith Sale
Unc.	1907	Wilson Sale
Unc.	1907	Chapman's 11/29 Sale
Unc.	1908	Wilson Sale
Unc.	1908	Wilson Sale
Unc.	1912	Earle Sale
Unc.	1912	Earle Sale
Unc.	1912	Elder's 11/8 Sale
EF-Unc.	1912	Elder's 11/8 Sale
Unc.	1913	Lyman Sale
Proof	1913	Jackson Sale
AU	1913	U.S. Coin Co.'s 6/26 Sale
Unc.	1914	Conover Sale
Proof	1915	U.S. Coin Co.'s 5/19 Sale
Unc.	1915	U.S. Coin Co.'s 12/14 Sale
Unc.	1917	Elder's 4/27 Sale
Proof	1917	Miller Sale
AU	1917	Miller Sale
Unc.	1917	Miller Sale
AU	1917	Miller Sale
AU	1917	Miller Sale
Unc.	1917	Chapman's 6/28 Sale
Proof	1918	Elder's 1/25 Sale
AU	1918	Elder's 1/25 Sale
Unc.	1918	Jackman Sale
AU	1918	Mehl's 49th Sale
Unc.	1919	Mehl's 52nd Sale
Unc.	1919	Mehl's 54th Sale
AU	1919	Mehl's 54th Sale
Unc.	1920	Elder's 4/30 Sale
Unc.	1921	Elder's 2/23 Sale
EF-AU	1921	Manning Sale
AU	1921	Elder's 6/22 Sale
Unc.	1921	Jenks Sale
Unc.	1921	Gehring Sale
Unc.	1921	Elder's 11/18 Sale

1796 DIMES

Condition	Year	Sale
Unc.	1922	Ten Eyck Sale
AU	1922	ANA Sale
Unc.	1923	Elder's 5/16 Sale
AU	1923	Hesslein's 10/26 Sale
AU	1924	Mehl's 68th Sale
AU	1924	Mehl's 69th Sale
Unc.	1924	Elder's 12/4 Sale
Unc.	1925	Elder's 2/5 Sale
Unc.	1925	Elder's 11/5 Sale
Unc.	1926	Raymond's 4/6 Sale
AU	1926	Hesslein's 6/18 Sale
AU	1927	Hesslein's 11/18 Sale
Unc.	1927	Elder's 12/8 Sale
Unc.	1930	Elder's 11/20 Sale
Unc.	1930	Elder's 11/20 Sale
Unc.	1931	Bolender's 68th Sale
Unc.	1931	Bolender's 70th Sale
Unc.	1932	Elder's 2/27 Sale
Unc.	1932	Elder's 4/1 Sale
Unc.	1932	Morgenthau's 283rd Sale
Unc.	1934	Morgenthau's Supp. to 322nd Sale
Unc.	1934	Elder's 10/12 Sale
Unc.	1935	Elder's 5/10 Sale
Unc.	1935	Elder's 5/10 Sale
Unc.	1935	Elder's 6/22 Sale
Unc.	1935	Elder's 9/20 Sale
Unc.	1935	Elder's 9/20 Sale
Unc.	1935	Elder's 10/25 Sale
Unc.	1936	Bolender's 104th Sale
Unc.	1937	Morgenthau's 380th Sale
Unc.	1937	Morgenthau's 382nd Sale
Unc.	1937	Morgenthau's 384th Sale
Unc.	1937	Morgenthau's 384th Sale
Proof	1937	Elder's 12/10 Sale
AU	1938	Mehl's 91st Sale
Unc.	1938	Raymond's 8/16 Sale
Unc.	1939	Bluestone's 42nd Sale
Unc.	1939	Morgenthau's 405th Sale
Unc.	1939	Morgenthau's 405th Sale
AU	1939	Mehl's 94th Sale
AU	1939	Mehl's 94th Sale
Unc.	1939	Mehl's 94th Sale
Unc.	1940	Morgenthau's 411th Sale
Unc.	1940	Morgenthau's 413th Sale
Unc.	1940	Mehl's 95th Sale
Unc.	1941	Dunham Sale
Unc.	1941	Morgenthau's 430th Sale
AU	1941	Bluestone's 61st Sale
Unc.	1942	New Netherland's 10th Sale
Unc.	1942	Morgenthau's 444th Sale
Unc.	1942	Morgenthau's 444th Sale
Unc.	1942	Kagin's 9th Sale
Unc.	1943	Morgenthau's 447th Sale
Unc.	1943	Morgenthau's 447th Sale
AU	1943	Bluestone's 74th Sale
Unc.	1943	Numismatic Gallery's Kaplan Sale
Unc.	1944	Stack's 4/22 Sale
AU	1944	Roach Sale
Proof	1944	Kagin's 15th Sale
Unc.	1944	Bluestone's 84th Sale
Unc.	1945	Stack's 2/3 Sale
Unc.	1945	Webb's 4/14 Sale
Unc.	1945	Bluestone's 90th Sale
Unc.	1945	Wharton Sale
Unc.	1945	Hall Sale
Unc.	1945	W.G.C. Sale
Unc.	1945	W.G.C. Sale
Unc.	1945	W.G.C. Sale
Unc.	1945	Roe Sale

1796 DIMES

Condition	Year	Sale
Proof	1945	Kagin's 7/2 Sale
Unc.	1945	Kagin's 8/1 Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1945	Newcomb Part I Sale
AU	1945	Kagin's 19th Sale
Unc.	1945	Kagin's 28th Sale
Unc.	1946	Kagin's 32nd Sale
Proof	1946	Kagin's 33rd Sale
Proof	1946	Kagin's 34th Sale
Unc.	1946	Kagin's 34th Sale
Prooflike	1946	Kagin's 39th Sale
Proof	1946	Tatham's 6/19 Sale
Unc.	1946	Deetz Sale
Unc.	1946	ANA Sale
Unc.	1946	ANA Sale
Proof	1946	Raymond's 11/5 Sale
Unc.	1947	Bolender's 171st Sale
Unc.	1947	Overton's 10th Sale
Unc.	1947	Overton's 11th Sale
Unc.	1947	Kagin's 41st Sale
Poor	1947	Kagin's 45th Sale
Unc.	1947	Kagin's 48th Sale
Unc.	1948	Kagin's 55th Sale
Unc.	1948	Kagin's 61st Sale
Unc.	1948	Kagin's 63rd Sale
Unc.	1948	ANA Sale
Unc.	1948	Klitgaard Sale
Unc.	1948	Royal Sale
Proof	1948	Royal Sale
Unc.	1948	Seitz's 8th Sale
AU	1949	Green Sale
Unc.	1949	Kagin's 70th Sale
Unc.	1949	Kagin's 76th Sale
Unc.	1950	Menjou Sale
AU	1950	Golden Jubilee Sale
Unc.	1950	Bolender's 177th Sale
Unc.	1951	Bauer's 6/9 Sale
Unc.	1951	ANA Sale
Unc.	1951	Kagin's 97th Sale
Unc.	1951	Kagin's 100th Sale
Unc.	1951	Kagin's 111th Sale
Unc.	1952	Numismatic Gallery's 77th Sale
AU	1952	ANA Sale
Unc.	1952	Kagin's 117th Sale
Unc.	1952	Kagin's 121st Sale
Unc.	1952	Kagin's 128th Sale
Unc.	1952	Kagin's 140th Sale
Proof	1953	Kagin's 143rd Sale
AU	1953	Kagin's 143rd Sale
AU	1953	Kagin's 143rd Sale
Proof	1953	Kagin's 143rd Sale
Unc.	1953	Bullowa's 6/12 Sale
AU	1953	Kagin's 152nd Sale
AU	1953	Kagin's 152nd Sale
Unc.	1953	Kagin's 154th Sale
Proof	1953	Kagin's 157th Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1953	Kagin's 162nd Sale
Unc.	1953	Kagin's 166th Sale
AU	1953	Kagin's 166th Sale
Unc.	1953	Kagin's 168th Sale
Unc.	1953	McPherson Sale
Proof	1953	Bebbee's 1st Sale
Unc.	1953	Stack's 10/3 Sale
AU	1953	Young's 10/23 Sale
AU	1954	Kagin's 172nd Sale
Unc.	1954	Kagin's 176th Sale
AU	1954	Kagin's 176th Sale
Prooflike	1954	Kagin's 178th Sale
AU	1954	Kagin's 5/29 Sale
Unc.	1954	Kagin's 182nd Sale

1796 DIMES

Condition	Year	Sale
Unc.	1954	ANA Sale
Unc.	1954	Mehl's 115th Sale
Unc.	1954	Macy's 6/4 Sale
AU	1954	Kagin's 191st Sale
Unc.	1955	ANA Sale
Unc.	1955	MANA Sale
Unc.	1955	Kagin's 192nd Sale
AU	1955	Kagin's 5/24 Sale
AU	1955	Kagin's 198th Sale
AU	1955	Kagin's 199th Sale
AU	1956	New York Met. Sale
AU	1956	New York Met. Sale
Unc.	1956	New York Met. Sale
AU	1956	Kagin's 201st Sale
Unc.	1956	New Netherland's 47th Sale
AU	1956	Federal's 10/13 Sale
AU	1956	Young's 11/8 Sale
AU	1956	Mayflower's 11/10 Sale
Unc.	1957	Kosoff's 3/25 Sale
Unc.	1957	James Inc.'s 3/29 Sale
AU	1957	Young's 5/24 Sale
Proof	1957	Empire Sale
Unc.	1957	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
AU	1957	Kagin's 211th Sale
AU	1957	Kagin's 212th Sale
AU	1957	Kagin's 213th Sale
Unc.	1958	ANA Sale
Unc.	1958	Goldsmith Sale
AU	1958	Kagin's 222nd Sale
Unc.	1958	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
Unc.	1960	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
AU	1962	Cox Sale
AU	1962	Mayflower's 7/21 Sale
AU	1963	Kagin's 275th Sale
Unc.	1963	Walton Sale
Unc.	1963	New Netherland's 57th Sale
Unc.	1963	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
AU	1963	ANA Sale
AU	1963	Kreisberg's 6/17 Sale
AU	1963	Acree Sale
Unc.	1963	Bell Sale
AU	1963	Mayflower's 11/30 Sale
Unc.	1964	Slade's 1/17 Sale
AU	1964	Slade's 1/17 Sale
EF-AU	1964	Kelly's 2/27 Sale
AU	1964	Cobb's 4/16 Sale
AU	1964	Belcher Sale
Unc.	1964	ANA Sale
Unc.	1964	Cal. State Num.'s 10/22 Sale
Unc.	1965	Numismatic Enterprises' 5/28 Sale
AU	1965	Century Sale
AU	1965	ANA Sale
AU	1965	Kagin's 261st Sale
AU	1966	Davis McKinney's 1/25 Sale
EF-AU	1966	Mayflower's 2/26 Sale
Unc.	1966	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
Unc.	1966	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
Unc.	1966	Merkin's 4/1 Sale
EF	1966	ANA Sale
AU	1966	ANA Sale
AU	1966	Kagin's 263rd Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1966	Kagin's 265th Sale
Unc.	1967	Arnel Sale
AU	1967	Stack's 2/24 Sale
Unc.	1967	Rarcoa's 6/10 Sale
Unc.	1967	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
Unc.	1967	Jay Sale
Unc.	1968	Kagin's 277th Sale
Unc.	1968	Stack's 6/20 Sale

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Condition	Year	Sale
Unc.	1968	ANA Sale
Unc.	1968	ANA Sale
AU	1968	Davis Sale
Unc.	1968	Stack's 11/16 Sale
AU	1968	Mayflower's 12/6 Sale
Prooflike	1969	Kagin's 1/10 Sale
Unc.	1969	Kreisberg's 6/16 Sale
Unc.	1969	Dines Sale
Unc.	1969	Miles Sale
Unc.	1970	Kreisberg's 1/19 Sale
Unc.	1970	Kreisberg's 6/29 Sale
Unc.	1970	Rawls Sale
Unc.	1970	New Netherland's 61st Sale
AU	1970	Kagin's 288th Sale
AU	1970	Kagin's 290th Sale
Unc.	1970	Quality Sales Corp.'s 11/30 Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1971	Kagin's 292nd Sale
AU	1971	Kagin's 292nd Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1971	Kagin's 295th Sale
AU	1971	Kagin's 295th Sale
AU	1971	Mayflower's 6/4 Sale
AU	1971	ANA Sale
Unc.	1971	ANA Sale
Unc.	1971	Kreisberg & Cohen's 9/13 Sale
AU	1972	Quality Sales Corp.'s 3/20 Sale
AU	1972	Kagin's 298th Sale
Unc.	1972	Delp Sale
Unc.	1972	Marks Sale
AU	1972	Superior's 12/7 Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1973	Kagin's 300th Sale
Unc.	1973	Terrell Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1973	Hawn Sale
Unc.	1973	Scanlon Sale
AU	1973	Grand Central Sale
EF-AU	1974	Herstal Sale
AU	1974	Greater New York Sale
Unc.	1974	Austin Sale
Unc.	1974	Met. New York Sale
AU	1974	Met. New York Sale
AU	1974	Kagin's 7/12 Sale
Unc.	1974	Steckler Sale
AU	1974	MANA Sale
Unc.	1975	Kagin's 1/3 Sale
Unc.	1975	Met. New York Sale
Unc.	1975	Central States Sale
AU+	1975	Scott Sale
AU	1975	Kagin's 307th Sale
Unc.	1975	Stack's 9/10 Sale
Unc.	1975	New England's 11/7 Sale
AU	1975	GENA Part 2 Sale
Unc.	1975	Kensington Sale
AU	1975	Kensington Sale
AU	1976	Neggen Sale
EF-AU	1976	Central States Sale
AU	1976	GENA Sale
AU	1976	Turoff Sale
AU	1977	Moskovitz Sale
AU	1977	Central States Sale
Unc.	1977	Central States Sale
AU	1977	ANA Sale
AU	1978	Goshen Sale
Unc.	1978	Johnson Sale
Unc.	1978	Stack's 4/11 Sale
AU	1978	Coinhunter's 6/24 Sale
Unc.-60	1978	ANA Sale
Unc.	1979	Auction '79 Sale
AU-50	1980	Rainbow Sale
Unc.	1980	Auction '80 Sale
Unc.-65	1980	Garrett Sale III

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Condition	Year	Sale
AU-50	1980	Carnegie Sale
Unc.-65	1981	Hughes' 1/26 Sale
Unc.	1981	Auction'81 Sale
Unc.-63	1981	Auction'81 Sale
AU	1981	Bareford Sale
Unc.	1981	Bareford Sale (Whitney)
Unc.	1981	Bareford Sale (Whitney)
Unc.-65	1981	VIP Sale
Unc.-65	1982	FUN Sale
AU-50	1982	Ivy's 4/9 Sale
AU	1982	Auction'82 Sale
AU	1982	Auction'82 Sale
AU-50	1982	Ivy's 12/12 Sale
Unc.	1983	Stack's 4/27 Sale
Unc.	1983	Auction'83 Sale
Unc.-65	1983	Auction'83 Sale
AU-55	1983	N.C.M.R.'s 11/8 Sale
AU	1984	Stack's 3/21 Sale
Unc.-60	1984	Dodson Sale
Unc.-67	1984	Auction'84 Sale
AU	1984	Stack's 9/12 Sale
Unc.-60	1984	Arnold Sale
AU	1984	Bartle Sale
Unc.-65	1985	ANA Mid-Winter Sale
Unc.	1985	Auction'85 Sale
Unc.	1985	Auction'85 Sale
Unc.-60	1985	Auction'85 Sale
Unc.-63	1985	Auction'85 Sale
AU	1985	Auction'85 Sale
AU-50	1985	Wyatt Sale
Proof	1985	Hayes Sale (Whitney)
Unc.	1986	Auction'86 Sale
Unc.	1986	Auction'86 Sale
Unc.-63	1986	Auction'86 Sale (Whitney)
AU	1986	Stack's 9/17 Sale
AU	1986	Christie's Shipp Sale
Unc.	1986	Stack's 10/22 Sale
AU-58	1986	Bowers & Merena's 11/10 Sale
VG	1987	Stack's 3/17 Sale
Unc.-60 +	1987	Ebsen Sale
Unc.	1987	Romano Sale
Unc.-63	1987	Auction'87 Sale (Whitney)
Unc.	1987	Auction'87 Sale
AU	1987	Auction'87 Sale
Unc.-63	1987	Norweb Sale
AU-50	1987	Norweb Sale (Whitney)
Unc.-65	1988	FUN Sale
Unc.-65	1988	FUN Sale
AU	1988	Stack's 4/27 Sale
AU-50	1988	A.N.A. Sale
Unc.-64	1989	FUN Sale
Unc.-64	1989	Continental Rare Coin's 1/20 Sale
Unc.	1989	Christie's 5/2 Sale
Unc.-60	1989	Mid-American's 5/26 Sale
Unc.-60	1989	Superior's 5/28 Sale
AU-Unc. (58-60)	1989	Brooks Sale
AU-58	1989	Heritage's 6/15 Sale
Unc.-64	1989	Heritage's 6/15 Sale
AU-50	1989	Teletrade's 9/13 Sale
Unc.-63	1989	Mid-American's 9/29 Sale
Unc.-65	1989	Superior's 10/1 Sale
Unc.-63 +	1989	Superior's 10/1 Sale
AU-50	1989	Teletrade's 11/1 Sale
Unc.-60	1989	Heritage's 11/16 Sale
Unc.	1990	Stack's 1/16 Sale (Whitney)
Unc.	1990	Stack's 1/16 Sale
Unc.-60	1990	Heritage's 2/1 Sale
AU-58	1990	ANA Midwinter Sale
AU	1990	Christie's 3/13 Sale

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Condition	Year	Sale
Unc.	1990	Auction'90 Sale
AU	1990	Auction'90 Sale
Unc.-60	1990	Auction'90 Sale
Unc.-63	1990	Auction'90 Sale
AU-50	1990	Bowers & Merena's 9/10 Sale
Unc.	1990	Lovejoy Sale
Unc.	1990	Lovejoy Sale
Unc.	1990	Lovejoy Sale
Unc.	1990	Stack's 10/17 Sale
Unc.	1990	Stack's 10/17 Sale
AU	1991	Stack's 1/16 Sale
AU-55	1991	Superior's 2/3 Sale
Good	1991	Stack's 3/12 Sale
Unc. (60-62)	1991	Bowers & Merena's 3/21 Sale
Unc. (60-62)	1991	Bowers & Merena's 3/21 Sale
AU-55	1991	Bowers & Merena's 3/21 Sale
AU-50	1991	Superior's 5/27 Sale
AU-55	1991	Heritage's 5/31 Sale
Unc.-62	1991	Chicago Sale
Unc.-63	1991	Chicago Sale
AU	1991	Stack's 10/16 Sale
AU-50	1992	Heritage's 2/28 Sale
AU-55	1992	Bowers & Merena's 9/14 Sale
Unc.-61	1992	Superior's 10/11 Sale
Unc.	1992	Starr Sale
AU	1993	Stack's 1/13 Sale
Unc.-63	1993	Superior's 1/31 Sale
Unc.	1993	Stack's 5/5 Sale
AU-55	1993	Bowers & Merena's Sale
Unc.-66	1993	Superior's 7/26 Sale
Unc.-61	1993	Superior's 7/26 Sale
AU-55	1993	A.N.A. Sale
Unc.-60	1993	A.N.A. Sale
Unc.-65	1993	A.N.A. Sale
Unc.-61	1993	Superior's 9/26 Sale
Unc.-64	1994	Superior's 1/31 Sale
Unc.-62	1994	Superior's 1/31 Sale
AU-55	1994	ANA Sale
Unc.-66	1994	ANA Sale
AU	1994	Stack's Stack Sale
Unc.	1994	Stack's 11/30 Sale (Whitney)
Unc.	1995	Superior's 1/30 Sale
AU-58	1995	Superior's 1/30 Sale
AU-58	1995	Superior's 8/13 Sale
AU	1995	Stack's Numisma'95 Sale
AU	1995	Stack's Numisma'95 Sale
Unc.	1995	RARCOA/Aker's Numisma'95 Sale
AU	1995	RARCOA/Aker's Numisma'95 Sale
Unc.	1995	RARCOA/Aker's Numisma'95 Sale
Unc.	1995	RARCOA/Aker's Numisma'95 Sale
Unc.	1995	RARCOA/Aker's Numisma'95 Sale
AU-58	1996	Bowers & Merena's 1/26 Sale
AU-58	1996	Bowers & Merena's 1/26 Sale
Unc.-60 +	1996	Superior's 1/29 Sale
Unc.	1996	Stack's 3/6 Sale
Unc.-60	1996	Eliasberg Sale
Unc.-66	1996	Eliasberg Sale (Whitney)
Unc. (62-64)	1996	Eliasberg Sale
Unc.-65	1996	Eliasberg Sale
AU-58	1996	Heritage's 9/18 Bullet Sale
AU	1997	Stack's 1/15 Sale
Unc.	1997	Stack's 3/12 Sale
Unc.-62	1997	Superior's 6/2 Sale
Unc.	1997	Spink America's 6/3 Sale
AU-58	1997	Bowers & Merena's 7/28 Sale
AU-58	1997	Bowers & Merena's 7/28 Sale
Unc.-64	1997	Heritage's 9/11 Sale
EF-AU	1997	Stack's 9/16 Sale
Unc.	1997	Pittman Sale

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Condition	Year	Sale
Unc.	1997	Stack's 10/14 Sale
AU-53	1998	Fun Sale
AU-58	1998	Fun Sale
Unc.-66	1998	Bowers & Merena's 8/3 Sale
Unc.-61	1998	Bowers & Merena's 8/3 Sale
AU-58	1998	ANA Sale
Unc.-66	1998	ANA Sale
Unc.-66	1998	Bowers & Merena's 11/12 Sale
AU-58	1999	Bowers & Merena's 1/5 Sale
Unc.-66	1999	Superior's 2/8 Sale
Unc.-66	1999	Superior's 2/8 Sale
Unc.-62	1999	Superior's 2/8 Sale
AU-50	1999	Superior's 2/8 Sale
AU	1999	Stack's 3/9 Sale

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Condition	Year	Sale
Splendid impression	1863	Seavey Sale
Proof	1864	Woodward's 5/17 Sale
AU	1864	Woodward's 10/18 Sale
Proof	1865	Woodward's 3/20 Sale
Excellent condition	1865	Cooley's 11/13 Sale
Splendid	1867	Mickley Sale
Good	1868	Mason's 10/28 Sale
Proof	1872	Haseltine's 10/29 Sale
Proof	1872	Birch's 12/18 Sale
One Of the Finest	1875	Cohen Sale
Unc.	1878	Scott & Co.'s 10/10 Sale
AU	1878	Scott & Co.'s 10/10 Sale
Unc.	1879	Harzfeld's 6/5 Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1879	Woodward's 9/29 Sale
Unc.	1880	Frossard's 2/27 Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1880	Haseltine's 6/24 Sale
Unc.	1880	Bang's 9/17 Sale
Unc., plugged	1880	Bang's 10/5 Sale
Unc.	1880	Harzfeld's 14th Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1881	Woodward's 10/26 Sale
Proof	1883	Haseltine's 11/15 Sale
AU, plugged	1884	Sampson's 7/9 Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1885	Chapman Collection Sale
Proof	1885	Woodward's 6/29 Sale
Proof	1885	Woodward's 6/29 Sale
Unc.	1886	Maris Sale
Proof	1886	Woodward's 10/25 Sale
Prooflike	1887	Woodward's 2/1 Sale
Proof	1887	H.P. Smith's 4/15 Sale
AU	1887	H.P. Smith's 4/15 Sale
Proof	1887	Frossard's 6/10 Sale
Proof	1887	Woodward's 8/16 Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1888	Massamore's 35th Sale
Prooflike	1888	Woodward's 9/3 Sale
Unc.	1890	R.C. Davis Sale
Unc.	1890	Cleneay Sale
Prooflike AU	1890	Cleneay Sale
Unc.	1891	Morris Sale
Unc.	1891	Steigerwalt's 11/19 Sale
Unc.	1893	Bang's 5/5 Sale
Prooflike	1893	Ropes Sale
Unc.	1894	Norris Sale
Proof	1894	Steigerwalt's 7/13 Sale
Proof	1896	Steigerwalt's 7/16 Sale
Proof	1897	Frossard's 6/11 Sale
Proof	1901	Wilcox Sale
Proof	1902	Low's 7/8 Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1904	Mills Sale
AU	1906	Adam's 30th Sale
Unc.	1907	Wilson Sale
AU	1908	Wilson Sale
Unc.	1909	Steigerwalt's 2/24 Sale

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Condition	Year	Sale
Proof	1910	Mougey Sale
Proof	1912	Elder's 11/8 Sale
Proof	1913	Jackson Sale
Proof	1913	Jackson Sale
Unc.	1913	Elder's 7/18 Sale
Unc.	1913	Steigerwalt Sale
Semiproof	1913	Steigerwalt Sale
Unc.	1913	U.S. Coin Co.'s 6/26 Sale
Proof	1914	Conover Sale
Proof	1914	Mehl's 28th Sale
Proof	1914	Mehl's 10/21 Sale
Proof	1915	B.W. Smith Sale
Proof	1915	U.S. Coin Co.'s 5/19 Sale
Proof	1917	Miller Sale
Proof	1917	Mehl's 42nd Sale
Unc.	1918	Elder's 1/25 Sale
Unc.	1918	Jackman Sale
Proof	1919	Mehl's 54th Sale
Proof	1919	Chapman's 10/9 Sale
Proof	1921	Elder's 2/23 Sale
Proof	1921	Manning Sale
Proof	1921	Wilhelm Sale
Proof	1921	Gehring Sale
AU	1921	Elder's 10/7 Sale
Proof	1922	Ten Eyck Sale
Proof	1923	Mehl's 66th Sale
Unc.	1924	Elder's 12/4 Sale
Proof	1925	Elder's 2/5 Sale
Unc.	1925	Elder's 2/5 Sale
Unc.	1925	Elder's 2/5 Sale
Semi-Proof	1925	ANA Sale
Proof	1925	W.W.C. Wilson Sale
AU	1925	Hesslein's 11/20 Sale
Proof	1926	Mehl's 73rd Sale
Proof	1929	Chapman Collection Sale
Proof	1929	Elder's 4/12 Sale
Unc.	1929	Elder's 4/12 Sale
Proof	1929	Rosborough Sale
AU	1930	Lusk Sale
Unc.	1930	Hesslein's 11/28 Sale
Proof	1931	Mehl's 84th Sale
Proof	1931	Bolender's 67th Sale
Proof	1932	Morgenthau's 283rd Sale
Unc.	1933	Fisher's 4/1 Sale
Proof	1933	Morgenthau's 305th Sale
Proof	1933	Bluestone's 7th Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1934	Elder's 9/14 Sale
Unc.	1935	Elder's 5/10 Sale
Unc.	1935	Elder's 6/22 Sale
Unc.	1936	Bolender's 102nd Sale
AU	1936	Mehl's 89th Sale
Proof	1936	Mehl's 89th Sale
Unc.	1937	Stack's 1/15 Sale
Unc.	1937	Stack's 6/25 Sale
Unc.	1937	Stack's 6/25 Sale
Unc.	1937	Morgenthau's 375th Sale
AU	1937	Morgenthau's 380th Sale
Proof	1937	Morgenthau's 382nd Sale
Unc.	1937	Morgenthau's 384th Sale
Unc.	1937	Reed's 10th Sale
Proof	1938	Elder's 2/26 Sale
AU	1938	Reed's 6/18 Sale
Proof	1938	Elder's 9/17 Sale
AU	1938	Stack's 12/16 Sale
Proof	1939	Mehl's 94th Sale
Proof	1939	Stack's 6/3 Sale
Unc.	1939	Stack's 9/16 Sale
Unc.	1939	Stack's 11/25 Sale
Unc.	1940	Morgenthau's 413th Sale

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Condition	Year	Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1940	Morgenthau's 418th Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1941	ANA Sale
Unc.	1942	Stack's 4/4 Sale
Proof	1942	Kagin's 9th Sale
AU	1943	Elrod Sale
Proof	1944	Morganthau's 454th Sale
Unc.	1944	Numismatic Gallery's 26th Sale
Proof	1945	Newcomb Part I Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1945	Bluestone's 90th Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1945	Bluestone's 90th Sale
AU	1945	World's Greatest Collection Sale
Proof	1945	World's Greatest Collection Sale
Unc.	1945	World's Greatest Collection Sale
Unc.	1946	ANA Sale
Proof	1946	Atwater Sale
Proof	1946	Deetz Sale
Proof	1947	Raymond's 2/18 Sale
Proof	1947	Numismatic Gallery's 42nd Sale
AU	1947	Kagin's 5/7 Sale
Unc.	1948	Kabealo's 2/15 Sale
Unc.	1948	Kabealo's 5/23 Sale
Unc.	1948	Walrath Sale
Proof	1948	Royal Sale
Proof	1949	Kagin's 77th Sale
Unc.	1950	Menjou Sale
Unc.	1950	Golden Jubilee Sale
Proof	1950	Celina's 6/28 Sale
Proof	1950	Kagin's 84th Sale
Proof	1951	South Sale
Unc.	1951	South Sale
AU	1951	ANA Sale
Proof	1951	Kagin's 100th Sale
Proof	1952	Kagin's 115th Sale
Unc.	1953	Bebee's 1st Sale
Unc.	1953	Bullowa's 6/12 Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1953	ANA Sale
Proof	1953	Kagin's 157th Sale
EF-AU	1953	Kagin's 164th Sale
Proof	1953	Kagin's 166th Sale
AU	1953	Kagin's 166th Sale
Proof	1953	Kagin's 166th Sale
AU	1953	Stack's 10/3 Sale
Unc.	1954	Dupont Sale
Proof	1954	Kagin's 178th Sale
AU	1954	Kagin's 182nd Sale
Proof	1954	Kagin's 8/7 Sale
AU	1955	MANA Sale
Unc.	1955	Baldenhofer Sale
Unc.	1955	Kosoff's 5/24 Sale
AU	1955	Mehl's 116th Sale
Proof	1955	Kagin's 198th Sale
Proof	1956	Kagin's 201st Sale
Proof	1956	Kagin's 207th Sale
Proof	1956	Donlon Sale
Unc.	1956	Lohr Sale
Unc.	1956	New Netherland's 47th Sale
Unc.	1957	French's Star Sale
Unc.	1957	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
Proof	1957	Kagin's 209th Sale
Proof	1957	Kagin's 211th Sale
Proof	1958	Kagin's 217th Sale
AU	1958	Kagin's 222nd Sale
Proof	1958	ANA Sale
Unc.	1958	New England Num. Assoc. Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1958	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
AU	1959	ANA Sale
AU	1959	French's 69th Sale
Proof	1959	Kagin's 225th Sale
Prooflike	1959	Kagin's 227th Sale

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Condition	Year	Sale
Prooflike	1959	Kagin's 12/19 Sale
Proof	1960	Holmes Sale
Unc.	1960	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
AU	1960	Neumoyer Sale
Prooflike AU	1960	Kagin's 6/15 Sale
Unc.	1960	Federal Coin's 8/24 Sale
Prooflike	1960	Kagin's 231st Sale
Unc.	1960	Kagin's 236th Sale
AU	1961	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
AU	1961	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
Unc.	1961	Central States Sale
Proof	1962	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
AU	1963	Wolfson Sale
AU	1963	California Sale
Unc.	1963	FUN Sale
AU	1963	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
Unc.	1963	New Netherland's 57th Sale
AU	1963	Bell Sale
Unc.	1964	Kagin's 250th Part 3 Sale
Unc.	1964	Slade's 1/7 Sale
EF-AU	1964	Kelly's 2/27 Sale
Unc.	1964	Cobb's 4/16 Sale
Unc.	1964	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
Unc.	1964	GENA Sale
AU	1965	Paramount's 2/24 Sale
Unc.	1965	Pierce Sale
AU	1965	Kagin's 9/16 Sale
Unc.	1966	Bartlett Sale
Unc.	1966	Miller Sale
Unc.	1966	ANA Sale
Unc.	1966	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
AU	1966	Federal Brand's 7/22 Sale
Unc.	1966	Num. Assoc. South. Cal.'s Sale
AU	1967	Arnel Sale
EF-AU	1967	ANA Sale
Unc.	1967	ANA Sale
Proof	1967	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
EF-AU	1967	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
AU	1967	Jay Sale
AU	1967	Kagin's 269th Sale
Unc.	1967	Kagin's 273rd Sale
AU	1967	Kagin's 274th Sale
AU	1968	Kagin's 279th Sale
Unc.	1968	Merkin's 6/12 Sale
Unc.	1968	ANA Sale
Unc.	1969	Miles Sale
AU	1969	Dines Sale
AU	1969	Hauske Sale
AU	1969	Kreisberg's 6/16 Sale
AU	1969	San Diego's 11/6 Sale
Unc.	1970	Kreisberg's 1/19 Sale
Unc.	1970	Kreisberg's 6/29 Sale
Unc.	1970	Kagin's 288th Sale
Unc.	1971	Kagin's 292nd Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1971	Quality Sales' 9/13 Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1971	Stack's 12/3 Sale
AU	1972	Kagin's 296th Sale
Unc.	1972	Quality Sales Corp.'s 3/20 Sale
AU	1972	Central States Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1972	Kagin's 297th Sale
Unc.	1972	Kagin's 198th Sale
AU	1972	Delp Sale
AU	1972	Quality Sales Corp.'s 11/27 Sale
Unc.	1972	Myers Sale
Unc.	1973	Terrell Sale
AU	1973	Quality Sale Corp.'s 9/10 Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1973	Quality Sale Corp.'s 9/10 Sale
AU	1973	Gilhausen Sale
Unc.	1973	Rothert Sale

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Condition	Year	Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1973	MANA Sale
Unc.	1974	Speir Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1974	Austin Sale
AU	1974	ANA Sale
Unc.	1974	Steckler Sale
Unc.	1975	Kagin's Sale
Unc.	1975	Newport Sale
Unc.	1975	Pine Tree's 2/21 Sale
Unc.	1975	James A. Stack Sale
AU	1975	Kagin's 306th Sale
Proof	1975	Cornell Sale
Unc.	1975	Stack's 9/10 Sale
AU	1975	Winthrop Sale
Unc.	1975	New England's 11/7 Sale
AU	1976	Montgomery Sale
AU	1976	Krugjohann Sale
AU	1976	New England's 7/23 Sale
Proof	1976	ANA Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1976	New England's 12/3 Sale
AU	1977	Moskovitz Sale
Unc.	1977	Allen Sale
Unc.	1977	Hawn Sale
Unc.	1977	Crouch Sale
AU	1977	Lewis Sale
AU	1977	ANA Sale
AU	1977	ANA Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1977	Kagin's 310th Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1978	Pacific Sale
Unc.	1978	Stack's 4/11 Sale
AU (50-55)	1978	California Sale
AU-50	1978	Quality Sales' 10/24 Sale
AU-50	1979	Charlotte Mint Museum Sale
Unc.	1979	Auction '79 Sale
AU (50-55)	1979	Auction '79 Sale
AU	1979	Bergen Sale
Unc.-60	1980	Rainbow Sale
Unc.-63	1980	Met. New York Sale
AU-50	1980	Krueger's 5/10 Sale
Unc.	1980	Auction '80 Sale
Unc.-63	1980	Carnegie Sale
AU-50	1981	New England's 6/4 Sale
Unc.-65	1981	VIP Sale
Unc.-65	1982	ANA Sale
AU	1982	Robison Sale Part 3
AU	1983	Stack's 4/27 Sale
Unc.	1983	Auction '83 Sale
AU	1983	Auction '83 Sale
AU	1983	Auction '83 Sale
Unc.	1983	Auction '83 Sale
Unc.-65 +	1983	Grand Central Sale
Unc.-63	1983	Superior's 11/21 Sale
AU-50	1984	ANA Mid-Winter Sale
Unc.-63	1984	Bluegrass Sale
AU-50	1984	Kreuger's 6/22 Sale
AU-55	1984	Greater New York Sale
Unc.	1984	Pacific's 9/20 Sale
AU-55	1985	Buss Sale
AU-Unc. (55-60)	1985	Greene Sale
Unc.-60	1985	Auction '85 Sale
AU	1985	Auction '85 Sale
Unc. (60-63)	1985	ANA Sale
Unc.	1985	Hayes Sale
Unc.-60	1985	Heritage's 12/12 Sale
Unc.	1986	Auction '86 Sale
Unc.-63	1986	Auction '86 Sale (Whitney)
AU-50	1986	Auction '86 Sale
AU-55	1986	ANA Sale

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Condition	Year	Sale
AU-58	1987	Ebsen Sale
Unc.-64	1987	Heritage's 6/25 Sale
Unc.	1987	Auction '87 Sale
Unc.-63	1987	Kagin's 344th Sale
Unc.-64	1987	Superior's 9/20 Sale
Unc. (60-63)	1988	Norweb Part II Sale
Unc.-63	1988	Kagin's 346th Sale
Unc.	1988	Auction '88 Sale
AU-55	1988	A.N.A. Sale
AU-58	1988	DEA Sale
AU	1989	Stack's 1/18 Sale
AU-55	1989	Heritage's 2/2 Sale
AU-55	1989	Superior's 5/28 Sale
AU-50	1989	Heritage's 6/15 Sale
AU-50	1989	Auction '89 Sale
Unc.-63	1990	Bowers & Merena's 1/24 Sale
Unc.-61	1990	Superior's 5/27 Sale
AU	1990	Auction '90 Sale
Unc.-60 +	1990	Auction '90 Sale (Whitney)
Unc.-63	1990	A.N.A. Sale
AU-58	1990	Bowers & Merena's 9/10 Sale
Good-4	1990	Superior's 10/7 Sale
VG-8	1990	Numismatic Express' 10/15 Sale
Unc.	1990	Stack's 10/17 Sale
Unc.-64	1990	Bowers & Merena's 11/12 Sale
AU-55	1990	Superior's 2/3 Sale
AU-55	1991	Heritage's 5/31 Sale
Unc.-60	1991	Mid-American's 8/30 Sale
Unc.-63	1991	Kuntz Sale
Unc.-66	1992	Superior's 2/2 Sale
AU-55	1992	Bowers & Merena's 3/26 Sale
Unc.-63	1992	Superior's 5/31 Sale
Unc.-64	1992	Superior's 8/10 Sale
Unc.	1992	Starr Sale
Unc.-60	1993	Superior's 1/31 Sale
Unc.-63	1993	Superior's 5/30 Sale
AU-55	1993	Superior's 5/30 Sale
AU	1993	Stack's 6/15 Sale
Unc.-64	1993	Superior's 7/26 Sale
Unc.-64	1993	Superior's 7/26 Sale
AU-50	1993	Superior's 9/26 Sale
Unc.-65	1993	Superior's 9/26 Sale
Unc.-62	1993	Superior's 9/26 Sale
An-50	1994	Superior's 5/30 Sale
Unc.	1994	Stack's Stack Sale
Unc.	1995	Superior's 1/30 Sale
AU-50	1995	Butterfield's 1/31 Sale
Unc.-65	1995	Superior's 8/13 Sale
Unc.	1995	Stack's 60th Anniversary Sale
AU	1995	Stack's Numisma '95 Sale
AU-55	1996	Bowers & Merena's 1/26 Sale
AU	1996	Stack's 3/6 Sale
AU	1996	Stack's 3/6 Sale
AU-55	1996	Superior's 5/27 Sale
AU-58	1996	Heritage's 5/30 Sale
EF-AU	1996	Sotheby's 6/17 Sale
AU	1997	Stack's 1/15 Sale
Proof	1997	Stack's 3/12 Sale
Unc. (65-66)	1997	Eliasberg Sale
AU-58	1997	Eliasberg Sale
AU-55	1997	ANA Sale
AU-50	1997	Heritage's 9/11 Sale
Unc.	1997	Stack's 10/14 Sale
Unc.-60	1998	Fun Sale
Unc.-64, Prooflike	1998	Bowers & Merena's 8/3 Sale
AU-60, cleaned	1999	Fun Sale
AU-55	1999	Fun Sale

1796 15 STARS ON OBVERSE HALF DOLLARS

Condition	Year	Sale
AU	1879	Woodward's 12/16 Sale
Unc.	1880	Thurston Sale
AU	1880	Woodward's 9/1 Sale
Unc.	1881	Woodward's 10/26 Sale
Prooflike	1890	Parmelee Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1904	Mills Sale
Unc.	1906	Rice Sale
Proof	1910	Mougey Sale
Proof	1919	Mehl's 54th Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1930	Elder's 11/20 Sale
Unc.	1932	Morgenthau's 278th Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1933	Morgenthau's 305th Sale
Proof	1937	Elder's 5/13 Sale
Unc.	1945	World's Greatest Collection Sale
Proof	1946	Deetz Sale
Proof	1947	Lee Sale
Proof	1948	Royal Sale
Unc.	1950	Menjou Sale
Proof	1953	ANA Sale
Unc.	1954	Dupont Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1955	Baldenhofer Sale
Unc.	1956	Donlon Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1956	New Netherland's 47th Sale
Proof	1957	Kagin's 214th Sale
Unc.	1957	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
AU	1958	Kagin's 222nd Sale
Unc.	1963	FUN Sale
Proof	1963	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
Proof	1964	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
Unc.	1964	Kagin's 250th Part 3 Sale
Unc.	1967	Kagin's 269th Sale
Unc.	1969	Miles Sale
AU	1969	Million Dollar Sale
Unc.	1970	Kagin's 290th Sale
Proof	1973	Hawn Sale
AU	1973	MANA Sale
AU	1974	Kagin's 9/16 Sale
Proof	1975	James A. Stack Sale
Unc.	1975	Clarke Sale
AU	1977	Bryan Sale
Unc.	1980	Auction'80 Sale (cast copy)
Unc.	1986	Auction'86 Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1988	Norweb Part III Sale
Unc.	1989	Superior's 1/29 Sale
AU-Unc.	1989	Bowers-Merena 3/27 Sale
Unc.	1990	Bowers & Merena's 1/24 Sale
Proof	1990	Stack's 10/17 Sale (Whitney)
Unc.	1991	Superior's 8/11 Sale (Whitney)
Unc.	1997	Eliasberg Sale
AU	1999	Bowers & Merena's 1/5 Sale

1796 16 STARS ON OBVERSE HALF DOLLARS

Condition	Year	Sale
AU	1865	Woodward's 3/20 Sale
Unc.	1910	Mougey Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1948	Royal Sale
Proof	1953	Kagin's 166th Sale
AU	1958	Kagin's 221st Sale
AU	1959	Young's 2/14 Sale
Unc.	1964	Kagin's 250th Part 3 Sale
AU	1967	Kagin's 270th Sale
AU	1968	Kagin's 277th Sale
Proof	1973	Hawn Sale
Unc.	1995	Stack's Numisma'95 Sale (Whitney)
Unc.-63	1997	Eliasberg Sale
Unc.-64	1998	Bowers & Merena's 8/3 Sale

1796 NO STARS QUARTER EAGLES

Condition	Year	Sale
Fine	1863	Woodward's 6th Sale
VF	1863	Seavey Sale
Unc.	1864	Woodward's 9th Sale
VF	1864	Strobridge's 6/21 Sale
VF	1864	Woodward's 10th Sale
EF	1865	Woodward's 11th Sale
Fine	1865	Woodward's 12th Sale
Fine	1866	Woodward's 14th Sale
Fine	1867	Woodward's 16th Sale
Fine	1869	Cogan's 9/27 Sale
VG	1871	Cogan's 2/27 Sale
Excellent Condition	1871	Cogan's 5/3 Sale
Fine	1871	Clay Sale
But Little Circulated	1871	Cogan's 10/5 Sale
Poor	1873	Bangs' 1/28 Sale
Unc.	1873	Seavey Sale
Good	1873	Cogan's 5/19 Sale
VF	1875	Cohen Sale
Unc.	1875	Haseltine's 12/6 Sale
—	1876	Bang's 1/24 Sale
VF	1876	Cogan's 6/29 Sale
AU	1878	Root Sale
VF	1880	Harzfeld's 14th Sale
VF	1880	Woodward's 27th Sale
Barely	1882	Scott's 3/13 Circulated Sale
VF	1883	Haseltine's 6/6 Sale
VF	1884	Frossard's 37th Sale
Unc.	1884	Woodward's 62nd Sale
Fine	1884	Woodward's 69th Sale
VF	1885	Steigerwalt's 6/4 Sale
Fine	1885	Woodward's 77th Sale
Good	1885	Woodward's 78th Sale
Fine	1885	Woodward's 80th Sale
Fine	1885	Bidwell Sale
VF	1886	Maris Sale
Fine-EF	1886	Chapman's 4/6 Sale
Fine	1888	Ely Sale
EF	1889	Chapman's 5/27 Sale
VF	1890	R.C. Davis Sale
Unc.	1890	Massamore's 39th Sale
VF	1890	Parmelee Sale
VF	1890	Cleneay Sale
VF	1891	Birch's 3/30 Sale
Unc.	1891	Birch's 5/11 Sale
Unc.	1891	Morris Sale
Barely Circulated	1891	Steigerwalt's 11/19 Sale
Fine	1892	Ramsden Sale
Fine	1893	Bang's 5/5 Sale
Good	1894	Scott & Co.'s 129th Sale
VG	1894	Spedding Sale
VG	1894	Scott's 12/12 Sale
VF	1895	Bang's 3/1 Sale
VF	1896	Mumford Sale
Fine	1896	Frossard's 5/7 Sale
VG	1897	Brown Sale
VF	1900	Maris Sale
Fine	1900	Low's 6/23 Sale
EF	1901	Wilcox Sale
VF	1901	Frossard's 5/17 Sale
VF	1902	Low's 7/8 Sale
VG	1903	Smack Sale
Fine	1903	Low's 6/15 Sale
VG	1903	New York Coin's 11/27 Sale
VF	1904	Mills Sale
VG	1904	New York Coin's 4/22 Sale
Fine	1904	Brown Sale
VG	1905	Adam's 19th Sale
Fine	1906	H.P. Smith Sale
VF	1906	Wetmore Sale

1796 NO STARS QUARTER EAGLES

Condition	Year	Sale
VG	1907	Stickney Sale
Fine	1907	Wilson Sale
Fine	1908	Bridgham Sale
Unc.	1909	Jewett Sale
Fine	1909	Zug Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1910	Mougey Sale
Fine	1910	Lambert Sale
Fine	1911	Cowell Sale
Fine-VF	1911	Green's 58th Sale
VF	1911	Woodin Sale
EF	1912	Earle Sale
VF	1913	U.S. Coin Co.'s 2/26 Sale
Fine	1913	Granberg Sale
VF	1913	Jackson Sale
Fine	1914	Gable Sale
VF	1914	U.S. Coin Co.'s 5/26 Sale
Fine	1915	B.W. Smith Sale
EF	1915	Mehl's 3/18 Sale
EF	1916	Michael's 3/18 Sale
VF	1916	Sisson Sale
Unc.	1917	U.S. Coin Co.'s 4/12 Sale
Unc.	1917	Mehl's 45th Sale
AU	1917	Mehl's 48th Sale
Unc.	1918	Mehl's 49th Sale
Fine	1918	Chapman's 10/5 Sale
Unc.	1919	Mehl's 52nd Sale
EF	1919	Chapman's 10/9 Sale
Fine	1920	Low's 203rd Sale
VF	1920	Mehl's 57th Sale
VF	1920	Mehl's 58th Sale
EF	1921	Mehl's 61st Sale
About Fine	1921	Manning Sale
VG, holed	1921	S.H. Chapman's 5/27 Sale
EF-Unc.	1921	Jenks Sale
Fine	1921	Wilharm Sale
AU	1921	Gehring Sale
Fine-VF	1922	Chapman's 7/25 Sale
EF	1922	Mehl's 64th Sale
VF-EF	1923	Hesslein's 3/24 Sale
EF	1923	Mehl's 66th Sale
EF	1924	Elder's 5/1 Sale
Fine	1926	Hesslein's 1/29 Sale
VF	1926	Elder's 4/28 Sale
EF	1927	Guttag's 10/21 Sale
Fine	1928	Elder's 6/21 Sale
AU	1929	Elder's 4/12 Sale
EF	1929	Elder's 9/27 Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1930	Lusk Sale
VF	1930	Elder's 5/23 Sale
Unc.	1930	Elder's 11/20 Sale
Fine-VF	1931	Mehl's 83rd Sale
VF	1931	Mehl's 84th Sale
EF	1932	Morgenthau's 278th Sale
VF	1932	Mehl's 86th Sale
EF	1932	Elder's 6/27 Sale
VG	1932	Elder's 11/19 Sale
Unc.	1933	Morgenthau's 311th Sale
— Plugged	1933	Henderson's 10/14 Sale
VF	1934	Morgenthau's 331st Sale
Fine	1935	Bolender's 95th Sale
Fine	1935	Morgenthau's 352nd Sale
Unc.	1935	Elder's 9/20 Sale
EF	1936	Morgenthau's 367th Sale
Fine	1937	Elder's 1/20 Sale
Unc.	1937	Elder's 5/13 Sale
Unc.	1937	Elder's 6/15 Sale
Unc.	1937	Elder's 11/5 Sale
EF	1938	Elder's 3/23 Sale
Fine	1938	Elder's 3/23 Sale

1796 NO STARS QUARTER EAGLES

Condition	Year	Sale
Fine	1938	Elder's 5/14 Sale
VF-EF	1938	Mehl's 91st Sale
Fine	1938	Bluestone's 39th Sale
EF	1939	Morgenthau's 397th Sale
VF	1939	Stack's 11/25 Sale
VF	1940	Stack's 1/27 Sale
EF	1940	ANA Sale
EF	1940	Morgenthau's 418th Sale
Fine	1940	Mehl's 95th Sale
EF	1940	Stack's 12/12 Sale
Fine	1941	Kelly's 1/25 Sale
VF	1941	Numismatic Gallery's 8th Sale
VF	1941	Stack's 5/27 Sale
Fine	1941	Kosoff & Schulman Sale
AU	1941	Dunham Sale
EF	1943	Elrod Sale
Fine-VF	1944	Flanagan Sale
EF	1944	Bell Sale
VF-EF	1944	Roach Sale
Unc.	1944	Olsen Sale
AU	1944	Reed's 12/1 Sale
VF	1945	Hall Sale
Unc.	1945	Knapp Sale
Unc.	1945	Celina's 12th Sale
VF	1945	Newcomb Part I Sale
EF	1946	World's Greatest Collection Sale
AU	1946	Atwater Sale
VF	1946	Stack's 5/17 Sale
VF	1946	ANA Sale
VF-EF	1947	Neil Sale
VF	1947	ANA Sale
AU	1947	Lee Sale
AU	1948	Kagin's 63rd Sale
EF	1948	Memorable Sale
VF	1948	Royal Sale
EF	1949	Kagin's 77th Sale
VF	1950	Menjou Sale
Unc.	1950	Golden Jubilee Sale
VF	1950	Queen City's 9/15 Sale
About EF	1951	Numismatic Gallery's 72nd Sale
EF	1951	Kagin's 109th Sale
Unc.	1951	ANA Sale
About VF	1952	Chadwick Sale
AU	1952	Kagin's 117th Sale
AU	1953	Kagin's 157th Sale
EF	1953	Kagin's 166th Sale
VF	1953	Kagin's 166th Sale
EF	1953	Kagin's 170th Sale
Prooflike	1954	Kagin's 172nd Sale
VF	1954	Egypt Pallace Sale
EF	1954	Davis-Graves Sale
VF-About EF	1954	Kagin's 5/29 Sale
VF, loop removed	1954	Imperial's 10/22 Sale
VF	1955	Stack's 2/26 Sale
EF	1955	Smith Sale
VF	1955	Kagin's 4/28 Sale
VF	1955	Kosoff's 11/8 Sale
VF	1955	Young's 11/11 Sale
Fine	1955	Kagin's 11/25 Sale
EF	1956	Young's 4/20 Sale
About VF, plugged	1956	Young's 5/18 Sale
About EF	1956	New Netherland's 48th Sale
VF	1956	Kagin's 201st Sale
Unc.	1956	Kagin's 202nd Sale
AU	1956	Melish Sale
VF	1956	Melish Sale
VF	1957	Schmandt Sale
AU	1958	Kagin's 217th Sale
EF	1958	Kagin's 222nd Sale

1796 NO STARS QUARTER EAGLES

Condition	Year	Sale
AU	1959	ANA Sale
AU	1960	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
VF-EF	1960	Neumoyer Sale
VF-EF	1960	Holmes Sale
EF	1960	California State Sale
AU	1960	Kagin's 12/19 Sale
EF	1961	Central States Sale
VF	1962	Wolfson Sale
Unc.	1963	Gaylord Sale
Unc.	1963	Gaylord Sale
VF	1963	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
VF	1963	Kreisberg's 6/17 Sale
EF	1963	Bell Sale
EF	1964	Slade's 1/17 Sale
EF-AU	1964	Kelly's 2/27 Sale
EF	1964	Cobb's 4/16 Sale
About EF- About Unc.	1964	Belcher Sale
Unc.	1964	Ward Sale
EF-AU	1964	Kelly's 4/10 Sale
EF	1964	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
Unc.	1965	Pierce Sale
EF	1966	New England Coin Co.'s 1/28 Sale
EF	1966	Bolt Sale
AU	1967	Jay Sale
Unc.	1967	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
EF	1967	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
VF	1967	Grand Central Sale
VF-EF	1968	Davis Sale
AU	1968	Lovi Sale
Unc.	1968	Miles Sale
VF	1968	Van Roden Sale
Unc.	1968	Shuford Sale
EF	1969	Central States Sale
About EF	1969	Kreisberg's 6/16 Sale
EF	1970	Kreisberg's 1/19 Sale
Fine-VF	1970	New Netherland's 61st Sale
EF	1970	Merkin's 4/17 Sale
EF	1970	Kreisberg's 6/29 Sale
EF	1970	Mass. Historical Society Sale
EF	1970	Glendenning's 10/16 Sale
EF	1970	Quality Sales' 11/30 Sale
Fine	1972	Central States Sale
AU	1972	Champa Sale
Unc.	1972	Quality Sales' 11/27 Sale
EF-AU	1973	Gilhousen Sale
VF	1973	Quality Sales' 9/10 Sale
AU	1974	Paramount's 2/15 Sale
AU	1974	Austin Sale
VF-EF	1974	Ullmer Sale
EF	1974	Kagin's 302nd Sale
EF	1974	Gibson Sale
EF	1975	Kagin's 305th Sale
EF	1975	Beck Sale
EF-AU	1975	ANA Sale
VF	1976	Beck Sale
EF	1976	Neggen Sale
VF	1977	Moskovitz Sale
AU	1977	Allen Sale
VG	1977	Crouch Sale
EF-AU	1977	Fairfield Sale
VG	1977	Lewis Sale
EF	1978	DeSylva Sale
EF	1978	Munoz Sale
VF-25	1978	GENA Sale
EF	1979	Robison Sale
About VF	1979	Munoz Part II Sale
AU	1979	Bergen Sale
EF-45	1979	Superior's 10/22 Sale

1796 NO STARS QUARTER EAGLES

Condition	Year	Sale
AU-55	1980	Garrett Sale II (Whitney)
EF	1980	Auction'80 Sale
EF	1980	Gainsborough Sale
EF	1981	Stack's 3/10 Sale
VF-30	1981	Garden State Sale
AU	1981	Auction'81 Sale
VF (20-30)	1981	Kagin's 325th Sale
AU-50	1982	Bryan Sale
VF	1982	Auction'82 Sale (Hilt)
EF-45	1982	Auction'82 Sale
EF-40	1982	U.S.G.C. Sale
EF	1983	Stack's 4/27 Sale
AU	1983	Auction'83 Sale
VF-30	1983	Hatie Sale
EF	1983	Coles Sale
EF-45	1983	Brand Sale
VF	1984	Carter Sale
EF-40	1984	Auction'84 Sale
AU	1984	Auction'84 Sale
AU	1984	Stack's 9/12 Sale
EF-40	1984	Arnold Sale
VF-EF (30-40)	1984	Arnold Sale
VF-EF (35-45)	1984	Superior's 10/1 Sale
EF (40-45)	1985	Kagin's 337th Sale
AU	1985	Stack's 3/20 Sale
VF-20	1985	Mid-American's 5/24 Sale
EF-AU	1985	Auction'85 Sale
AU-50	1985	Wyatt Sale
EF	1985	Stack's 10/22 Sale
AU	1986	Carter Sale
VF-25	1986	Superior's 1/27 Sale
EF-45	1986	McIntire's 4/2 Sale
AU-55	1986	Auction'86 Sale
VF-25	1986	Auction'86 Sale
About Good- Good, plugged	1986	Bowers & Merena's 9/8 Sale
EF-45	1986	Bowers & Merena's 11/10 Sale
VF-EF (20-40)	1987	Taylor Sale
EF-40	1987	Ebsen Sale
AU-50	1987	Auction'87 Sale
EF	1987	Stack's 10/20 Sale
EF-40	1988	Norweb Part II Sale
VF	1988	Stack's 4/27 Sale
VG-About Fine	1988	Auction'88 Sale
Au	1988	Auction'88 Sale
AU-50	1988	Bowers & Merena's 9/13 Sale
AU-58	1988	Kramer Sale
EF	1989	Stack's 1/18 Sale
EF-AU	1989	Stack's 5/3 Sale
Fine-15, plugged	1989	Superior's 5/28 Sale
AU-50	1989	Brooks Sale
Fine	1989	Stack's 6/13 Sale
EF-45	1989	Bowers & Merena's 11/6 Sale
EF	1989	Christie's 12/7 Sale
VF-EF (30-40)	1990	Bowers & Merena 1/24 Sale
VF	1990	Stack's 3/13 Sale
EF	1990	Stack's 5/2 Sale
AU-50+	1990	Superior's 5/27 Sale
EF	1990	Auction'90 Sale
AU-55	1990	Superior's 10/7 Sale
AU	1990	Stack's 10/17 Sale (Whitney)
VF-20	1991	Superior's 2/3 Sale
AU-50	1991	Chicago Sale
AU-58	1991	Mid-American's 8/30 Sale
EF-40	1992	Bowers & Merena's 5/29 Sale
VF (30-40)	1992	Heritage's A.N.A. Sale
EF-AU (45-50)	1992	B & M 9/14 Sale (ex Whitney)
AU	1993	Stack's 6/15 Sale
EF-40	1993	Superior's 9/26 Sale

1796 NO STARS QUARTER EAGLES

Condition	Year	Sale
AU-50	1994	Bowers & Merena's 9/12 Sale
AU	1994	Stack's Stack Sale
Unc.	1995	Stack's Numisma'95 Sale
EF+	1996	Sotheby's 6/17 Sale
AU-50	1997	Superior's 2/17 Sale
AU	1997	Stack's 5/6 Sale
VF-20	1997	Bowers & Merena's 5/30 Sale
EF-AU	1997	Sotheby's 7/29 Sale
AU-50	1997	ANA Sale
Unc.-61	1997	Heritage's 9/11 Sale
AU-58	1998	Fun Sale
EF-40	1998	Bowers & Merena's 5/10 Sale
AU-50, repaired	1998	ANA Sale
AU-58	1998	ANA Sale
AU-50	1998	Bowers & Merena's 9/14 Sale
Unc.-62	1999	Fun Sale
VF	1999	Stack's 12th Sale
AU-53	1999	Superior's 2/8 Sale
AU-55	1999	Heritage's 2/11 Sale
EF	1999	Stack's 3/9 Sale

1796 WITH STARS QUARTER EAGLES

Condition	Year	Sale
Fine	1864	Woodward's 9th Sale
Unc.	1865	Woodward's 11th Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1865	Woodward's 12th Sale
Fine	1866	Woodward's 14th Sale
Good	1871	Cogan's 2/27 Sale
Fine	1871	Clay Sale
VF	1871	Cogan's 10/5 Sale
Good	1873	Seavey Sale
Proof	1873	Cogan's 5/19 Sale
Proof	1875	Cohen Sale
Proof	1875	Haseltine's 12/6 Sale
Head Rubbed	1876	Adams Sale
Fair	1877	Bang's 6/28 Sale
EF	1882	Bushnell Sale
Fine	1884	Woodward's 62nd Sale
VF	1885	Stiegerwalt's 4/9 Sale
Fine	1885	Woodward's 77th Sale
Fine	1885	Woodward's 78th Sale
Proof	1886	Woodward's 83rd Sale
Proof	1886	Maris Sale
Fine-VF	1886	Chapman's 4/6 Sale
Proof	1886	Woodward's 4/26 Sale
Fine	1888	Ely Sale
Fine	1890	R.C. Davis Sale
VF	1890	Parmelee Sale
VF	1890	Cleneay Sale
Proof	1891	Birch's 5/11 Sale
EF	1891	Morris Sale
VF	1892	Ramsden Sale
VG	1893	Bang's 5/5 Sale
VG	1894	Spedding Sale
Semi-Proof	1894	Steigerwalt's 7/13 Sale
VF	1896	Mumford Sale
VF	1896	Steigerwalt's 7/16 Sale
About Fine	1900	Low's 6/23 Sale
VF	1901	Wilcox Sale
VF	1901	Libbie & Co.'s 10/28 Sale
VF	1904	Mills Sale
Fair	1906	Wetmore Sale
VF	1906	H.P. Smith Sale
Fine	1908	Chapman's 6/17 Sale
AU	1911	Woodin Sale
Proof	1912	Earle Sale
VG	1913	Jackson Sale
Fine	1914	Gable Sale
Fine	1915	B.W. Smith Sale

1796 WITH STARS QUARTER EAGLES

Condition	Year	Sale
AU	1915	U.S. Coin Co.'s 5/19 Sale
VF-Unc.	1916	Michael's 3/18 Sale
Fine	1916	Mehl's 38th Sale
EF	1918	Chapman's 10/5 Sale
Fine-VF	1918	Mehl's 49th Sale
VG-Fine, loop removed	1920	Mehl's 3/10 Sale
VG-Fine	1920	Mehl's 57th Sale
VG-Fine	1920	Mehl's 58th Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1921	Gehring Sale
VF	1921	Manning Sale
EF	1921	Jenks Sale
Fine	1921	Wilharm Sale
Fine-VF	1922	Ten Eyck Sale
Fine	1922	Chapman's 7/25 Sale
VF	1927	Gutttag's 10/21 Sale
Fine, loop removed	1931	Mehl's 84th Sale
VF	1932	Morgenthau's 278th Sale
Fine, loop removed	1932	Mehl's 86th Sale
EF	1932	Elder's 6/27 Sale
Fine	1935	Morgenthau's 348th Sale
VF	1935	Morgenthau's 352nd Sale
VG	1936	Morgenthau's 367th Sale
Fine	1937	Elder's 1/20 Sale
EF	1939	Morgenthau's 397th Sale
Fine-VF	1939	Stack's 11/25 Sale
Fine	1940	Stack's 3/22 Sale
EF	1940	Morgenthau's 418th Sale
Fine	1940	Mehl's 95th Sale
VF	1940	Stack's 12/12 Sale
Fine-VF	1941	Stack's 2/27 Sale
EF	1941	Dunham Sale
VF	1941	Stack's 8/13 Sale
EF	1942	Mehl's 98th Sale
VF	1942	Morgenthau's 44th Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1944	Bell Sale
VF	1945	Stack's 2/3 Sale
VF	1945	Hall Sale
—	1945	Hall Sale
Good	1946	Stack's 5/17 Sale
EF	1946	World's Greatest Collection Sale
About Unc.	1946	Atwater Sale
VF	1946	Raymond's 11/5 Sale
VF-EF	1947	Neil Sale
VF-EF	1947	Lee Sale
VF	1947	Williams Sale
VF	1947	Stack's 5/24 Sale
VF	1947	Rogers Sale
VF	1947	Stack's 12/20 Sale
About EF	1948	Memorable Sale
About Fine	1948	Klitgaard Sale
About VF	1950	Menjou Sale
Unc.	1950	Golden Jubilee Sale
VF	1950	Stack's 9/22 Sale
EF	1951	Kagin's 97th Sale
EF	1951	Kagin's 111th Sale
Fine-VF	1952	Chadwick Sale
VF	1954	Egypt Pallace Sale
AU	1954	Davis-Graves Sale
EF	1955	Kosoff's 11/8 Sale
VF	1955	Kagin's 11/25 Sale
Unc.	1956	Melish Sale
EF	1956	New Netherland's 48th Sale
AU	1956	Kagin's 201st Sale
Unc.	1958	Kagin's 217th Sale
AU	1958	Kagin's 222nd Sale
EF	1959	Kagin's 223rd Sale
VF	1960	New Netherland's 55th Sale
VF	1960	California State Sale

1796 WITH STARS QUARTER EAGLES

Condition	Year	Sale
AU	1960	Kagin's 12/19 Sale
Unc.	1961	Kagin's 241st Sale
EF	1962	Wolfson Sale
VF	1962	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
AU	1963	Kreisberg's 6/17 Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1963	Bell Sale
Unc.	1964	Kagin's 250th Part 3 Sale
VF	1964	Burggraff's 5/21 Sale
AU	1965	Pierce Sale
EF	1965	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
AU	1965	Kagin's 261st Sale
Unc.	1967	Kagin's 274th Sale
Unc.	1967	Copeland Sale
About EF-EF	1967	Merkin's 9/20 Sale (Whitney)
AU	1968	Miles Sale
AU	1969	Kagin's 1/10 Sale
Unc.	1969	Central States Sale
EF	1969	Million Dollar Sale
VF	1970	DiBello Sale
EF	1970	Alto Sale
VF	1970	ANA Sale
Prooflike AU	1971	Kagin's 292nd Sale
About EF	1971	Merkin's 6/4 Sale
VF	1971	ANA Sale
AU	1971	Shapero Sale
VF	1972	Quality Sales' 3/20 Sale
About EF	1972	Merkin's 6/24 Sale
EF	1973	ANA Sale
VF	1973	Quality Sales' 9/10 Sale
EF	1974	Paramount's 2/15 Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1974	Winter Sale
AU	1974	Ullmer Sale
AU	1975	Kagin's 1/3 Sale
EF-AU	1975	Kensington Sale
AU	1977	ANA Sale
VF	1977	Fairfield Sale
VF-25	1978	GENA Sale
AU	1979	Robison Sale
EF-45	1980	Garrett Sale II
About EF-EF	1981	Auction'81 Sale
EF-40	1981	Auction'81 Sale
VF	1982	DuPont Sale
AU-50	1982	U.S.G.C. Sale
AU	1983	Coles Sale
VF-30	1984	Florida Coin Exchange's 1/7 Sale
EF	1984	Carter Sale
Unc.	1984	Auction'84 Sale (Hayes)
EF	1984	Auction'84 Sale (Whitney)
AU-55	1984	Arnold Sale
EF (40-45)	1984	Arnold Sale
AU	1985	Auction'85 Sale
VF	1985	Christie's 12/4 Sale
Unc.-60	1986	McIntire's 4/2 Sale
EF-40	1986	Auction'86 Sale
EF-40	1987	Superior's 2/8 Sale
VF-30	1988	Norweb Part II Sale
AU-50	1988	Kramer Sale
AU	1989	Stack's 5/3 Sale
VF	1989	Stack's 5/3 Sale
VF	1989	Stack's 6/13 Sale
Unc.-63+	1989	Auction'89 Sale
VF-30	1990	Bowers & Mcrena's 1/24 Sale
VF	1990	Superior's 1/28 Sale
AU-50	1990	Bowers & Merena's 11/12 Sale
VF-35	1991	Superior's 2/3 Sale
EF-45	1991	Chicago Sale
AU-55	1991	Mid-American's 8/30 Sale
AU-58	1992	Superior's 5/31 Sale
VF-30	1992	B & M 9/14 Sale (ex Whitney)

1796 WITH STARS QUARTER EAGLES

Condition	Year	Sale
AU-50	1993	Superior's 1/31 Sale
About VF-VF	1993	Sothchy's 6/10 Sale
EF-45	1993	A.N.A. Sale
EF-40	1994	Bowers & Mcrena's 1/6 Sale
AU	1994	Stack's 5/3 Sale
EF	1994	Stack's Stack Sale
EF	1995	Stack's 6/14 Sale
AU-50	1996	Superior's 1/30 Sale
Unc.	1996	Reed Collection Sale
AU	1997	Superior's 2/17 Sale
VF, plugged	1997	Superior's 2/17 Sale
VF	1997	Sothchy's 7/29 Sale
EF	1997	Stack's 10/14 Sale
EF-40, plugged	1998	ANA Sale

1796/5 HALF EAGLES

Condition	Year	Sale
Fine	1863	Seavey Sale
Fine	1864	Strobridge's 6/21 Sale
Good	1864	Cogan's 6/29 Sale
VF	1864	Woodward's 9th Sale
VF	1865	Woodward's 11th Sale
VF	1865	Woodward's 12th Sale
VF	1865	Woodward's 12th Sale
VF	1866	Woodward's 14th Sale
Fine	1867	Woodward's 16th Sale
Fine	1869	Cogan's 9/27 Sale
VF	1871	Cogan's 2/27 Sale
Unc.	1873	Seavey Sale
Fine	1875	Cohen Sale
VF	1879	Woodward's 23rd Sale
Good	1882	Scott's 3/13 Sale
Fine	1882	G.W. Cogan's Randall Sale
AU	1883	Haseltine's 6/6 Sale
VG, plugged	1884	Frossard's 37th Sale
VF	1884	Woodward's 62nd Sale
EF	1885	Woodward's 77th Sale
VF	1886	Woodward's 83rd Sale
VF	1888	Ely Sale
Fine	1889	Chapman's 5/27 Sale
VF	1890	R.C. Davis Sale
Fine	1890	Parmelee Sale
VF	1890	Cleneay Sale
VF	1890	Cleneay Sale
EF	1891	Morris Sale
VG	1892	King Sale
Fine	1893	Bang's 5/5 Sale
Good	1894	Spedding Sale
VF	1897	Chapman's 12/13 Sale
EF	1900	Low's 4/21 Sale
Fine	1900	Low's 6/23 Sale
VF	1903	Smack Sale
VF	1903	Risse Sale
Fine	1903	Low's 6/15 Sale
Fine	1904	Low's 2/27 Sale
Fine	1904	Brown Sale
EF	1905	Low's 11/1 Sale
VF	1906	Wetmore Sale
Fine	1906	H.P. Smith Sale
EF	1906	Green's 23rd Sale
EF	1907	Stickney Sale
VF	1907	Wilson Sale
VF	1908	ANA Sale
VF	1909	Zug Sale
Fine-VF	1909	Elder's 7/9 Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1910	Mougey Sale
Fine	1910	Lambert Sale
EF	1910	Elmer Sear's 5/30 Sale
Fine	1912	Griffith Sale

1796/5 HALF EAGLES

Condition	Year	Sale
Unc.	1912	Earle Sale
EF	1913	Jackson Sale
Fine	1914	Gable Sale
Fine	1914	Green's 83rd Sale
VF	1915	Chapman's 5/12 Sale
EF	1915	U.S. Coin Co.'s 5/19 Sale
Fine-VF	1915	B.W. Smith Sale
EF	1916	Michael's 3/18 Sale
EF	1916	Bement Sale
VG	1917	Chapman's 3/14 Sale
Fine	1917	Mehl's 45th Sale
Fine	1918	Chapman's 10/5 Sale
VF	1918	Elder's 12/6 Sale
VF	1919	Chapman's 10/4 Sale
EF	1920	Low's 203rd Sale
VF	1921	Jenks Sale
VF	1921	Wilhelm Sale
VF	1921	Gehring Sale
VF	1921	Mehl's 61th Sale
EF	1922	Ten Eyck Sale
Fine	1924	American Art Association's 2/22 Sale
Fine	1926	Raymond's 4/6 Sale
EF	1927	Gutttag's 10/21 Sale
Fine	1930	Lusk Sale
VF	1931	Mehl's 83rd Sale
EF	1933	Morgenthau's 311th Sale
VF	1934	Morgenthau's 331st Sale
Unc.	1935	Elder's 1/25 Sale
VF	1935	Morgenthau's 348th Sale
Unc.	1935	Elder's 9/20 Sale
VF	1935	Morgenthau's 352nd Sale
EF	1936	Morgenthau's 360th Sale
VF	1936	Morgenthau's 366th Sale
VG	1936	Morgenthau's 367th Sale
Poor	1937	Morgenthau's 378th Sale
VF	1937	Morgenthau's 380th Sale
VF	1938	Bluestone's 41st Sale
Fine	1938	Elder's 5/14 Sale
AU	1938	Mehl's 92nd Sale
Fine	1939	Elder's 5/12 Sale
Fine-VF	1939	Morgenthau's 397th Sale
Unc.	1940	Reed's 3/30 Sale
EF	1940	Smith & Son's 6/29 Sale
EF	1940	ANA Sale
EF	1940	Morgenthau's 418th Sale
VF	1940	Numismatic Gallery's 2nd Sale
VF	1940	Bolender's 133rd Sale
EF	1941	Morgenthau's 430th Sale
Fine	1941	Dunham Sale
Unc.	1941	Kagin's 4th Sale
AU	1941	ANA Sale
Unc.	1944	Flanagan Sale
Unc.	1944	Bell Sale
EF	1944	Roach Sale
Fine	1944	Stack's 10/20 Sale
AU	1945	Wharton Sale
Unc.	1945	Hall Sale
Unc.	1946	Kagin's 36th Sale
VF	1946	Deetz Sale
EF	1946	Atwater Sale
VF	1946	Stack's 5/17 Sale
VF	1946	ANA Sale
VF	1946	World's Greatest Collection Sale
EF	1947	Geiss Sale
Fine-VF	1947	Lee Sale
VF	1947	ANA Sale
EF	1947	Williams Sale
VF	1947	Slater Sale

1796/5 HALF EAGLES

Condition	Year	Sale
Unc.	1947	Celina Coin Co.'s 3/6 Sale
Unc.	1947	Kagin's 42/43rd Sale
Unc.	1947	Kagin's 50th Sale
VF	1948	Walrath Sale
AU	1948	Royal Sale
VF	1948	Klitgaard Sale
VF	1948	Memorable Sale
VF	1949	Stack's 2/5 Sale
VF	1949	Green Sale
EF	1950	Menjou Sale
VF	1950	Golden Jubilee Sale
EF	1951	South Sale
EF	1951	Kagin's 109th Sale
VF	1952	Chadwick Sale
About EF	1952	ANA Sale
VF	1952	Kagin's 134th Sale
EF	1952	Kagin's 140th Sale
VF	1953	Stack's 3/27 Sale
Unc.	1953	Kagin's 164th Sale
EF	1954	Egypt Pallace Sale
Unc.	1954	Kagin's 2/27 Sale
VF	1954	Davis-Graves Sale
EF	1954	Macy's 6/4 Sale
Unc.	1954	Kagin's 182nd Sale
VF	1955	Baldenhofer Sale
AU	1955	Smith Sale
AU	1955	Kagin's 192nd Sale
AU	1955	Macy's 6/11 Sale
AU	1955	Kagin's 199th Sale
About EF	1956	Melish Sale
AU	1957	James Inc.'s 3/29 Sale
EF	1957	James Inc.'s 3/29 Sale
AU	1958	Kagin's 216th Sale
Unc.	1958	Kagin's 221st Sale
VF	1959	Kagin's 223rd Sale
EF	1959	Kagin's 226th Sale
Unc.	1959	Kagin's 228th Sale
Unc.	1960	Kagin's 236th Sale
Unc.	1960	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
AU	1960	Kagin's 12/19 Sale
AU	1962	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
EF	1962	Wolfson Sale
EF	1962	ANA Sale
Fine	1963	FUN Sale
VF	1963	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
Unc.	1963	Gaylord Sale
VF	1963	Kreisberg's 6/17 Sale
Unc.	1963	Bell Sale
VF	1964	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
EF	1964	ANA Sale
Fine	1964	Ward Sale
AU	1964	Kagin's 250th Part 3 Sale
EF	1965	MacKenzie Sale
EF	1965	Pierce Sale
Unc.	1966	Kagin's 265th Sale
EF	1966	Bolt Sale
VF	1967	Arnel Sale
EF	1967	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
Unc.	1967	Kagin's 271st Sale
VF	1967	Stack's 12/7 Sale
AU	1968	Kagin's 277th Sale
AU	1968	Kagin's 279th Sale
AU	1968	Shuford Sale
EF	1968	Miles Sale
VF	1969	McKin's 3/29 Sale
EF	1970	ANA Sale
Poor	1970	DiBello Sale
VF	1970	ANA Sale
AU	1970	Alto Sale

1796/5 HALF EAGLES

Condition	Year	Sale
Unc.	1970	Quality Sales' 11/30 Sale
AU	1971	Quality Sales' 9/13 Sale
EF	1971	Shapero Sale
VF	1972	Superior's 12/7 Sale
EF	1973	Gilhousen Sale
AU	1973	MANA Sale
Unc.	1974	Paramount's 2/15 Sale
About EF	1974	Rio Rancho Sale
EF	1975	Beck Sale
EF	1975	Ruby Sale
EF	1975	Met. New York Sale
EF	1975	Stack's 4/29 Sale
EF-AU	1975	Breen-2 Sale
VF	1975	ANA Sale
EF	1976	Greater New York Sale
EF	1977	Beck Sale
VF	1977	Moskovitz Sale
AU	1977	Allen Sale
AU	1977	Fairfield Sale
Fine	1978	Kaufman Sale
Unc.-60	1978	GENA Sale
VF	1979	Robison Sale
EF-45	1979	ANA Sale
EF-40	1979	Superior's 10/22 Sale
EF-40	1979	Garrett Sale I
EF-40	1980	Auction'80 Sale
AU-50	1981	New England's 6/4 Sale
EF	1981	Auction'81 Sale
EF-45	1982	FUN Sale
EF	1982	Stack's 3/10 Sale
EF	1982	Coin Galleries' 7/21 Sale
Unc.	1982	Auction'82 Sale (Whitney)
Unc.-60	1982	Auction'82 Sale
AU-55	1982	U.S.G.C. Sale
VF	1983	Auction'83 Sale
EF	1983	Coles Sale
EF-45	1983	Brown Sale
AU-50	1984	ANA Mid-Winter Sale
EF	1984	Auction'84 Sale
About Good	1984	Stack's 12/4 Sale
AU-50	1985	Stack Sale
VG	1985	Stack's 10/22 Sale
EF-40	1986	ANA Sale
EF-40	1987	Superior's 2/8 Sale
VF-30	1987	Norweb Sale
EF-40	1988	McIntire's 6/10 Sale
AU-50	1988	Auction'88 Sale
EF-40	1988	Auction'88 Sale
AU-50	1988	Kramer Sale
EF	1989	Stack's 1/18 Sale
AU-50	1989	Bowers & Merena's 3/27 Sale
EF-45	1989	Superior's 5/30 Sale
VF	1989	Stack's 6/13 Sale
EF	1989	Auction'89 Sale
AU-50	1989	Superior's 10/1 Sale
VF-30	1989	Bowers & Merena's 11/6 Sale
AU	1990	Stack's 3/13 Sale
VF	1990	Auction'90 Sale
AU-53	1992	Heritage's A.N.A. Sale
EF-45	1992	B & M 9/14 Sale (ex Whitney)
Unc.	1992	Starr Sale
EF, burnished	1993	Superior's 9/26 Sale
EF	1994	Stack's 1/19 Sale
EF-40	1994	Bowers & Merena's 9/12 Sale
AU	1994	Stack's 9/21 Sale
AU	1994	Stack's Stack Sale
VF	1995	Stack's 3/15 Sale
EF	1995	Stack's 3/15 Sale
EF	1995	Stack's 3/15 Sale

1796/5 HALF EAGLES

Condition	Year	Sale
EF	1995	Stack's 6/14 Sale
EF	1995	Stack's Numisma'95 Sale
Unc.	1996	Stack's 1/17 Sale
AU-55	1996	Superior's 1/30 Sale
EF-45	1996	Heritage's 3/14 Sale
AU-50	1996	Bowers & Merena's 8/12 Sale
AU-50	1996	Bowers & Merena's 9/30 Sale
EF-40	1997	Superior's 2/17 Sale
AU-58	1997	Superior's 6/2 Sale
Unc.-62	1998	Superior's 2/8 Sale
AU-58	1999	Superior's Juan XII Suros 2/8 Sale
AU	1999	Stack's 3/9 Sale

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Condition	Year	Sale
EF	1859	Bangs' 2/28 Sale
VF	1863	Bangs' 1/19 Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1864	Woodward's 9th Sale
Unc.	1864	Strobridge's 6/21 Sale
Prooflike	1864	Woodward's 10th Sale
Unc.	1865	Woodward's 11th Sale
VF	1865	Woodward's 12th Sale
VF	1871	Cogan's 2/27 Sale
VF	1871	Clay Sale
Unc.	1873	Seavey Sale
Fine	1873	Cogan's 5/19 Sale
EF	1873	Parmelee Sale
EF	1875	Cohen Sale
Unc.	1875	Haseltine's 12/6 Sale
Little circulated	1876	Adams Sale
Good	1877	Cogan's 4/12 Sale
Fine	1877	Bangs' 6/28 Sale
VF	1878	Cogan's 9/16 Sale
Fine	1878	Root Sale
Unc.	1879	Woodward's 23rd Sale
VF	1880	Harzfeld's 14th Sale
Unc.	1880	Woodward's 27th Sale
VF	1882	Woodward's 45th Sale
AU	1882	G.W. Cogan's Randall Sale
VF	1882	Haseltine's 11/27 Sale
VF	1883	Woodward's 58th Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1884	Woodward's 62nd Sale
Fine	1884	Warner Sale
Unc.	1884	Frossard's 37th Sale
Fine	1885	Haseltine's 1/19 Sale
EF	1885	Massamore's 27th Sale
Unc.	1885	Woodward's 77th Sale
Unc.	1885	Woodward's 78th Sale
Unc.	1885	Woodward's 78th Sale
VF	1885	Woodward's 80th Sale
VF	1885	Woodward's 80th Sale
Prooflike	1886	Woodward's 83rd Sale
Unc.	1887	H.P. Smith's 4/15 Sale
Unc.	1887	Frossard's 5/24 Sale
VG	1888	Ely Sale
EF	1889	Massamore's 38th Sale
VF	1889	Chapman's 5/27 Sale
Fine	1890	R.C. Davis Sale
EF	1890	Cleneay Sale
VF	1890	Parmelee Sale
Fine	1891	Birch's 3/30 Sale
EF	1891	Birch's 5/11 Sale
AU	1891	Morris Sale
VF	1892	King Sale
Fine	1893	Bangs' 5/5 Sale
VF	1893	New York Coin Co.'s 6/2 Sale
EF	1893	Petry Sale
VF	1894	Spedding Sale

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Condition	Year	Sale
VF	1896	Mumford Sale
Fine	1896	Frossard's 5/7 Sale
EF	1896	Steigerwalt's 7/16 Sale
EF	1897	Brown Sale
VF	1899	Ropes Sale
Fine	1900	Low's 4/21 Sale
VF	1901	Wilcox Sale
Fine	1901	Frossard's 5/17 Sale
EF	1901	Libbie & Co.'s 10/28 Sale
Fine	1902	Low's 7/8 Sale
VF	1903	Smack Sale
VF	1903	Risse Sale
Fine	1903	Low's 6/15 Sale
VF	1903	New York Coin's 11/27 Sale
VG	1904	Low's 2/27 Sale
VF	1904	Mills Sale
VF	1904	New York Coin's 4/22 Sale
VF	1904	Brown Sale
EF	1904	Sear's 11/26 Sale
VG	1905	Low's 5/15 Sale
VF	1906	Wetmore Sale
EF	1906	H.P. Smith Sale
VF	1907	Chapman's 2/28 Sale
EF	1907	Stickney Sale
EF	1907	Wilson Sale
EF	1908	Mehl's 3/14 Sale
VF	1908	Wilson Sale
Fine	1908	St. Louis' 11/9 Sale
EF/VF	1909	Zug Sale
Fine	1909	Jewett Sale
Unc.	1910	Morgey Sale
Fine	1910	Elmer Sear's 5/30 Sale
VF	1910	Lambert Sale
Fine	1911	Julius Brown Sale
EF	1911	Cowell Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1911	Rooks Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1911	Woodin Sale
EF	1912	Eagle Sale
EF	1912	Griffith Sale
EF	1913	U.S. Coin Co.'s 2/26 Sale
EF	1913	Steigerwalt Sale
EF	1913	Steigerwalt Sale
Fine	1913	Jackson Sale
Unc.	1913	Elder's 7/18 Sale
VF	1914	U.S. Coin Co.'s 4/23 Sale
EF	1914	Gable Sale
VF	1914	Gable Sale
EF	1915	U.S. Coin Co.'s 5/19 Sale
Fine	1915	Mehl's 23rd Sale
Fine	1915	B.W. Smith Sale
VF	1916	Chapman's 1/17 Sale
EF, holed	1916	Michael's 3/18 Sale
VF	1916	Hesslien's 4/12 Sale
EF	1916	Bement Sale
Fine	1916	Mehl's 38th Sale
Fine	1916	U.S. Coin Co.'s 6/15 Sale
VF	1916	Mehl's 7/12 Sale
Fine	1916	Mehl's 40th Sale
VF	1916	Sisson Sale
VF	1917	Mehl's 41st Sale
Fine	1917	Chapman's 3/16 Sale
EF	1917	Mehl's 43rd Sale
VF	1918	Mehl's 48th Sale
EF	1918	Chapman's 10/5 Sale
Unc.	1918	Elder's 12/6 Sale
VF	1919	Mehl's 52nd Sale
Fine	1919	Chapman's 10/4 Sale
EF	1919	Chapman's 10/9 Sale
VF	1920	Mehl's 57th Sale

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Condition	Year	Sale
VF	1921	Mehl's 61st Sale
EF	1921	Jenks Sale
VF	1921	Wilhelm Sale
Fine-VF	1921	Wilhelm Sale
Unc.	1921	Gehring Sale
VF	1922	Ten Eyck Sale
EF	1922	Chapman's 7/25 Sale
EF	1922	ANA Sale
EF	1923	Mehl's 66th Sale
Fine-VF	1923	Mehl's 67th Sale
VF	1924	American Art Association's 2/22 Sale
VF	1925	Mehl's 72nd Sale
Fine	1926	Mehl's 73rd Sale
VF	1926	Mehl's 74th Sale
EF	1926	Raymond's 4/6 Sale
AU	1927	Elder's 7/21 Sale
EF	1927	Gutttag's 10/21 Sale
EF	1927	Hesslein's 11/18 Sale
EF	1928	Elder's 6/21 Sale
EF	1928	Mehl's 77th Sale
EF	1929	Elder's 4/12 Sale
AU	1930	Lusk Sale
Fine	1930	Elder's 5/23 Sale
EF	1930	Mehl's 81st Sale
EF	1931	Mehl's 83rd Sale
EF-AU	1931	Mehl's 84th Sale
AU	1932	Mehl's 86th Sale
EF	1932	Mehl's 86th Sale
VF	1932	Morgenthau's 278th Sale
VF	1932	Bolender's 90th Sale
AU	1933	Mehl's 87th Sale
Unc.	1933	Elder's 5/13 Sale
AU	1933	Morgenthau's 311th Sale
EF	1933	Henderson's 10/14 Sale
VF	1934	Morgenthau's Supplement to 322nd Sale
VF	1934	Morgenthau's 331st Sale
VF	1934	Elder's 12/14 Sale
Unc.	1936	Mehl's 89th Sale
VF	1936	Bolender's 104th Sale
VF	1936	Morgenthau's 360th Sale
Unc.	1937	Elder's 4/1 Sale
EF	1937	Agurs Sale
AU	1937	Bluestone's 35th Sale
AU	1938	Bluestone's 39th Sale
AU	1938	Bluestone's 41st Sale
AU	1938	Mehl's 91st Sale
AU	1939	Mehl's 93rd Sale
AU	1939	Mehl's 94th Sale
VF	1939	Morgenthau's 394th Sale
EF	1939	Morgenthau's 399th Sale
Proof	1939	Morgenthau's 405th Sale
Unc.	1940	Smith & Son's 6/29 Sale
EF	1940	Smith & Son's 6/29 Sale
EF	1940	Morgenthau's 416th Sale
VF	1940	Gies Sale
EF	1940	Bolender's 133rd Sale
EF	1940	Stack's 12/12 Sale
VF	1941	Bluestone's 1/18 Sale
AU	1941	Dunham Sale
AU	1941	Bluestone's 4/3 Sale
EF	1942	Morgentau's 444th Sale
VF	1942	Stack's 10/30 Sale
Unc.	1944	Flanagan Sale
Prooflike	1944	Bell Sale
AU	1944	Roach Sale
AU	1944	Stack's 10/20 Sale
AU	1945	Stack's 2/3 Sale

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Condition	Year	Sale
Unc.	1945	Stack's 2/3 Sale
AU	1945	Wharton Sale
Unc.	1945	Hall Sale
Fine	1945	Mehl's 107th Sale
VF	1945	Newcomb Part I Sale
AU	1946	World's Greatest Collection Sale
Unc.	1946	Stack's 5/17 Sale
AU	1946	Deetz Sale
AU	1946	Atwater Sale
Unc.	1947	Geiss Sale
VF	1947	Lee Sale
VF	1947	Williams Sale
AU	1947	Slater Sale
VF	1947	Stack's 5/24 Sale
VF	1947	Rogers Sale
VF	1947	ANA Sale
EF	1947	ANA Sale
VF	1947	Grand Sale
Fine-VF	1947	Kagin's 52nd Sale
VF	1947	Stack's 12/20 Sale
VF	1948	New Netherland's 26th Sale
Prooflike	1948	Royal Sale
Unc.	1948	Royal Sale
Unc.	1948	Royal Sale
VF	1948	Hughes Sale
EF	1948	Stack's 5/22 Sale
VF	1948	Klitggard Sale
EF	1948	Memorable Sale
Unc.	1948	Kelly's 11/30 Sale
VF	1949	Stack's 2/5 Sale
Unc.	1949	Green Sale
EF	1949	ANA Sale
AU	1950	Menjou Sale
Unc.	1950	Golden Jubilee Sale
VF	1950	Allen Sale
About EF	1950	Numismatic Gallery's 68th Sale
EF, holed	1950	Numismatic Gallery's 68th Sale
EF	1950	Stack's 9/22 Sale
VF	1951	Stack's 2/24 Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1951	Kagin's 109th Sale
VF	1951	New Netherland's 34th Sale
VF	1951	Weihman Sale
AU	1951	Farouk Sale
EF	1951	ANA Sale
VF-EF	1952	Shultz's 2/26 Sale
About EF	1952	Chadwick Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1952	Kagin's 113th Sale
Fine	1952	Kagin's 134th Sale
EF	1952	Kagin's 140th Sale
EF	1953	Kagin's 162nd Sale
Unc.	1953	Kagin's 160th Sale
About Circulated	1953	Kagin's 164th Sale
VF-EF	1953	Guggenhiemer Sale
VF	1954	Mehl's 115th Sale
EF	1954	Davis-Graves Sale
AU	1954	Kagin's 172nd Sale
Proof	1954	Kagin's 2/27 Sale
Proof	1954	Kagin's 176th Sale
EF	1954	Kagin's 178th Sale
Unc.	1954	Kagin's 5/29 Sale
Proof	1954	Kagin's 8/7 Sale
EF	1954	ANA Sale
AU	1954	Kagin's 186th Sale
EF	1954	Kagin's 190th Sale
AU	1955	Kreisberg's 2/28 Sale
EF	1955	Baldenhofer Sale
EF	1955	Baldenhofer Sale
EF	1955	Baldenhofer Sale
Unc.	1955	Smith Sale

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Condition	Year	Sale
AU	1955	Kagin's 192nd Sale
—	1955	Kagin's 6/30 Sale
VF+	1955	New Netherland's 1st Numisma Sale
AU	1955	Kagin's 199th Sale
About EF	1955	Young's 11/11 Sale
AU	1955	Kreisberg's 11/22 Sale
EF	1956	Bolender's 191st Sale
EF	1956	Kagin's 201st Sale
Proof	1956	Kagin's 202nd Sale
Unc.	1956	Kagin's 205th Sale
AU	1956	Federal Coin Exchange's Twin Sale
Unc.	1956	Donlon Sale
AU	1956	Melish Sale
AU	1956	Melish Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1957	Kagin's 209th Sale
Prooflike	1957	Kagin's 213th Sale
Unc.	1957	Kagin's 214th Sale
AU	1957	ANA Sale
VF	1957	Reed Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1957	Bolender's 192nd Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1958	Kagin's 216th Sale
Unc.	1958	Kagin's 221st Sale
VF	1959	Straus Sale
EF	1959	Kagin's 223rd Sale
Unc.	1959	Kagin's 225th Sale
Prooflike	1959	Kagin's 228th Sale
Prooflike	1959	Kagin's 229th Sale
EF	1960	New Netherland's 54th Sale
Unc.	1960	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
EF	1960	Neumoyer Sale
VF	1960	Holmes Sale
Unc.	1960	Coins & Currency's 11/18 Sale
AU	1960	Kagin's 12/19 Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1961	Kagin's 240th Sale
AU	1961	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
AU	1962	Wolfson Sale
AU	1962	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
AU	1962	Kagin's 244th Sale
VF	1963	Bell Sale
Unc.	1963	Kagin's 250th Part 1 Sale
VF	1963	Kreisberg's 6/17 Sale
Unc.	1963	Gaylord Sale
Unc.	1963	Gaylord Sale
EF	1963	Walton Sale
About EF	1964	Kelly's 2/27 Sale
AU	1964	Cleveland Coin Auction's 3/7 Sale
About Fine	1964	Cobb's 4/16 Sale
AU-Unc.	1964	Cobb's 4/16 Sale
AU	1964	Kagin's 250th Part 3 Sale
Unc.	1965	Pierce Sale
Unc.	1965	Cal. State Num. Assoc. Sale
Unc.	1965	Kosoff's 10/13 Sale
Unc.	1966	Kagin's 263rd Sale
EF	1966	Miller Sale
VF	1966	Bolt Sale
Unc.	1966	Kreisberg Sale
AU	1966	Kreisberg & Schulman Sale
Unc.	1967	Kagin's 269th Sale
AU	1967	Cobb's 4/13 Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1967	Kagin's 274th Sale
AU	1968	Miles Sale
AU	1969	Central States Sale
VF	1970	Kreisberg's 1/19 Sale
Prooflike Unc.	1970	Kagin's 291st Sale
AU	1970	ANA Sale
AU	1970	DiBello Sale
EF	1970	Quality Sales' 11/30 Sale

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Condition	Year	Sale
AU	1970	Alto Sale
EF-AU	1971	Superior's 3/30 Sale
EF	1971	ANA Sale
EF	1971	Shapero Sale
EF	1972	Stack's 2/4 Sale
EF	1973	Gilhousen Sale
AU	1973	Paramount's 2/22 Sale
EF	1973	Central States Sale
AU	1973	Quality Sales' 9/10 Sale
About EF	1973	Pine Tree's 9/22 Sale
Unc.	1974	Stecklery Sale
Fine	1974	Rio Rancho Sale
EF	1975	Kagin's 1/3 Sale
Unc.	1975	Beck Sale
EF	1975	Beck Sale
VF	1975	Ruby Sale
Unc.	1975	Paramount's 2/14 Sale
EF	1975	ANA Sale
EF	1975	Winthrop Sale
EF	1976	Greater New York Sale
EF	1976	Park Sale
EF	1976	ANA Sale
AU	1976	Emrick Sale
VF	1977	Moskovitz Sale
EF	1977	Allen Sale
EF	1977	Stack's 6/3 Sale
EF	1977	ANA Sale
VF	1977	University of Wisconsin Sale
EF	1977	Fairfield Sale
EF	1977	Lewis Sale
EF	1977	Kagin's 310th Sale
EF	1978	DeSylva Sale
EF	1978	Stack's 4/11 Sale
EF	1978	Kaufman Sale
EF-45	1978	GENA Sale
EF	1978	Quality Sales' 10/24 Sale
AU	1979	Robison Sale
AU	1979	Stack's 6/21 Sale
EF	1979	Auction'79 Sale
AU	1979	Auction'79 Sale
Unc.-63	1979	Bartlett Sale
Unc.-63	1980	Auction'80 Sale
AU-50	1980	Garrett Sale 3
AU	1981	Wayman Sale (Whitney)
AU	1981	Stack's 12/12 Sale
Unc.	1982	Auction'82 Sale (Whitney)
EF-40	1982	Auction'82 Sale
EF-40	1982	U.S.G.C. Sale
AU	1983	Auction'83 Sale
EF	1983	Auction'83 Sale
EF	1983	Auction'83 Sale
AU-55	1983	Hatie Sale
AU	1983	Coles Sale
EF	1984	Carter Sale
EF-45	1984	Dodson Sale
VF-20	1984	Auction'84 Sale
Unc.	1985	Stack's 3/20 Sale (Whitney)
EF	1985	Stack's 5/2 Sale
EF	1985	Auction'85 Sale
AU-55	1985	Wyatt Sale
EF	1985	Stack's 10/22 Sale
EF	1985	Stack's 10/22 Sale
AU	1986	Carter Sale
AU (50-55)	1986	Superior's 1/27 Sale

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Condition	Year	Sale
EF-45	1986	McIntire's 4/2 Sale
EF-40	1986	Garden State Sale
EF-40	1986	McIntire's 8/1 Sale
EF	1986	Auction'86 Sale
Unc.-63	1986	Superior's 9/29 Sale
EF	1986	Stack's 10/22 Sale
AU	1986	Stack's 12/8 Sale
EF	1987	Stack's 1/14 Sale
VF	1987	Stack's 1/14 Sale
AU	1987	Stack's 3/17 Sale
EF	1987	Auction'87 Sale
Unc.-63	1987	Superior's 9/20 Sale
AU-50	1988	Norweb Part II Sale
EF-40	1988	Auction'88 Sale
VF-30	1988	A.N.A. Sale
EF-45	1988	A.N.A. Sale
AU-50	1988	Heritage's 9/29 Sale
EF-45	1988	Kramer Sale
Unc.-63	1989	Vintage's 2/10 Sale
AU-55	1989	DEA Sale
EF-40	1989	Superior's 1/29 Sale
EF-45	1989	Pacific Coast's 2/23 Sale
AU-55	1989	Bowers & Merena's 3/27 Sale
AU-50	1989	Bowers & Merena's 3/27 Sale
AU-50	1989	Bowers & Merena's 3/27 Sale
VF-30	1989	Bowers & Merena's 3/27 Sale
Unc.-60	1989	Mid-American's 5/26 Sale
EF-45	1989	Superior's 5/30 Sale
AU-55	1989	Brooks Sale
AU	1989	Stack's 6/13 Sale
EF-AU	1989	Auction'89 Sale
AU-50	1989	A.N.A. Sale
AU	1989	Christie's 12/7 Sale
EF	1990	Superior's 1/28 Sale
EF	1990	Stack's 3/13 Sale
EF-40	1990	Heritage's 5/10 Sale
AU-50	1990	B & M 11/12 Sale (ex Whitney)
AU-55	1991	Bowers & Merena's 1/24 Sale
Unc.-61	1991	Superior's 2/3 Sale
EF-45	1991	Superior's 2/3 Sale
Unc.-62	1991	Chicago Sale
VF-20, used as jewelry	1991	Stack's 12/9 Sale
EF-40	1992	Superior's 5/31 Sale
Unc.-60	1992	Bowers & Merena's 9/14 Sale
AU	1992	Starr Sale
AU-50	1993	Superior's 1/31 Sale
AU-Unc. (58-60)	1993	Bowers & Merena's 5/27 Sale
Unc.	1993	Stack's 6/15 Sale
EF	1994	Stack's 1/19 Sale
VF	1994	Stack's 1/19 Sale
EF	1995	Stack's Numisma'95 Sale
Unc.-62	1996	Superior's 1/29 Sale
AU-50	1996	Superior's 1/30 Sale
AU	1996	Stack's 3/6 Sale
Unc.	1996	Reed Collection Sale
AU	1997	Superior's 2/17 Sale
AU	1997	Superior's 2/17 Sale
AU-55	1997	Superior's 6/2 Sale
AU-50	1997	ANA Sale
EF-AU (45-50)	1998	Bowers & Merena's 5/10 Sale
VF-30	1998	Bowers & Merena's 11/12 Sale
AU-58	1999	Fun Sale
Unc.-61	1999	Fun Sale

**A Special note about the “Auction Appearances”
data listed in Appendix II regarding
“repeat appearances” and grades listed:**

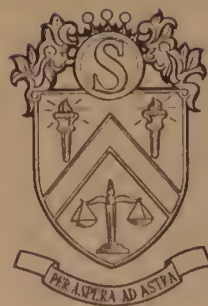
While the data listed on pages 88-108 covers over 100 years, the average time that most coins might remain in an individual's collection varies usually between 10 to 30 years; although in a few cases of multi-generational family collections such as Garrett, Norweb, etc., the time may extend to over 50 years. This “residency” time of a coin grows much shorter when a coin is purchased by a coin dealer for his inventory (stock), which if not sold privately, is usually put back to auction within only a few years. In the early years, even up to the early 1950's, many dealers would “re-list” repeatedly any coins that didn't sell in a prior auction or Fixed Price List sale (FPL) until the coin sold. Such “Reappearances” can be easily noted in this listing for 1796 coins because their rarity precludes that many being available for auction so frequently and close together and in the same grade (or with the grade subsequently strangely omitted).

Secondly, the grades given for a coin sometimes vary for the same coin in subsequent appearances as grading “standards” change through the years, as does the subjective values of each subsequent grader. This occasional inconsistency in the grade of the same coin through time, makes it very difficult to track the coin through the years without having the specific auction catalog available, with the coin “plated” (with the actual picture) and an accurate description of the features of the coin to ensure an accurate ID. In many cases, early auction catalogs used stock pictures to illustrate coins for sale, due to the cost of making new photographic printing plates, which, without an identifying description, would give an incorrect impression of what coin was actually being sold, unless a “provenance” (name of the former owner(s) was listed in the description.

Finally, this source material deals almost exclusively with publicly advertised auctions and does not include coins bought and sold privately: dealer to dealer, dealer to collector, collector to dealer, or collector to collector, the information about which is generally not made “public”.

Therefore although this data is extremely useful for locating and pointing to the source of coins sold at auction for which auction catalogs are available to be further examined for tracing the provenances of these 1796 rarities, it should not be used as the definitive source for calculating the number and grades of 1796 coins extant.

by
John Whitney Walter



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